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FROM

Dr. Calvin G. Page

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN;

FROM

THE EARLIEST RECORDS OF TIME,

TO

THE GENERAL PEACE OF 1801.

IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, L. L. D.

VICAR OF HURLEY IN BERKSHIRE, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF DUMFRIES.

Factorum est copia nobis.

. . . . . .

Res gestæ regumque, ducumque, et tristia bella.

VOL. XXV.

OR VOL. XVI. OF THE MODERN PART.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED BY ISAAC COLLINS AND SON, FOR THEMSELVES AND SAMUEL STANSBURY AND CO.

1805.

H38.04

Dr. Edwin C. Mayo

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

WHATEVER has for its object to extend useful knowledge, or to render it more accessible, to pierce the mist of error, or to establish the principles of truth, must have claims to the favour of a Prince who has pre-eminently distinguished himself as the patron of science and literature, and who, by his own bright example, has diffused a lustre on the practice of morality and religion.

It is on these grounds that I presume to dedicate this compendium of UNIVERSAL HISTORY to YOUR MAJESTY. If the work does not materially enlarge the boundaries of the science on which it treats, by any considerable number of new discoveries, it at least possesses the merit of facilitating its acquisition by a careful compression of facts. It is humbly hoped too that impartiality will be found to have guided the pen; and that the principles and the

tendency of the whole are consonant to that union of loyalty and patriotism, which should be at once the virtue and the pride of every Briton.

That YOUR MAJESTY may, to the last stage of human existence, enjoy the felicity of reigning over a prosperous, a free, and a united people, in whose hearts your royal virtues have been long enthroned, is the fervent prayer of

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most devoted Subject and Servant,

WILLIAM MAVOR.

Woodstock,
January 24, 1804.

TO

HIS SUBSCRIBERS, COADJUTORS,

AND

CORRESPONDENTS;

THIS

CONCLUDING VOLUME

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

A

WORK WHICH OWES MUCH TO THEIR KIND

PATRONAGE AND ASSISTANCE,

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MOST FAITHFUL,

AND DEVOTED HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

POSTSCRIPT.

IT would be unjust and ungrateful to close this Work, which has, for the space of two years, been progressively advancing to its present state, without thankfully acknowledging the generous support it has already enjoyed, and apologizing for those defects from which no literary composition can be wholly exempt, and which the peculiar circumstances of the present have obviously rendered unavoidable. The Editor, however, flatters himself that the errors will be deemed few and unimportant, when considered together with the extent and difficulty of the undertaking; and from long experience of that indulgence which is liberally shewn to those who sincerely endeavour to deserve the public favour, he anticipates a verdict of acquittal from any charge of wilful neglect, if he should not be entitled to the full harvest of applause.

When it is recollected, that the last edition of the great Universal History, in sixty volumes octavo, is brought down only to the close of the reign of George the Second, and that upwards of forty years have since elapsed, replete with a variety of nearly unexampled vicissitudes in human affairs, it will be allowed, that to compress so much matter, and with so important an addition, into the extent of twenty-five small volumes, was no slight task; yet this has been effected, and the Editor hopes not without some degree of care and discrimination.

The present Compilation professes to regard the above-mentioned elaborate work as its basis,

and this, it is presumed, will convey no unfavourable impression of its merits; but when new lights had been thrown on the subject of particular history, or when more elegant and approved models could be resorted to, the Editor has never failed to recur to such sources, and to adopt what, in his opinion, was most deserving of public regard.

To give unity and consistency to the whole, and to guard against error in facts or in principles, has been his grand aim. His constant motto was, *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*; and amidst the languor and dejection which will frequently invade firmer health, and cloud more buoyant spirits, he has persevered with resolution, animated by the hope that the rising generation in particular, to whose service he has devoted the most important years of human life, would receive his efforts with congratulation, and find the path of history smoothed by his labours.

To the Publisher he as well as his readers are indebted for a liberal attention to every useful suggestion and every practicable improvement. Though the volumes were intended to consist each of a stipulated quantity of matter, and the price was fixed accordingly, whenever the subject has required expansion, the addition of 30, 50, or even 100 pages, has been gratuitously made, as will be obvious to those who possess the work. This candid statement he thinks a debt of justice; and he makes it, uninfluenced by any motive, except the love of truth.

Woodstock, Jan. 24, 1804.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

N. B. *To find the volume and page in which any event, recorded in this Chronology, is described, the Reader is requested to turn to the Index to the Contents, in the latter part of this volume.*

4004 CREATION of the world, and of our first parents Adam and Eve; their fall and expulsion from Eden.
4002 Birth of Cain.
4001 —— of Abel.
3875 Abel murdered by his brother Cain.
3814 Birth of Seth, third son of Adam and Eve.
3769 Birth of Enos, son of Seth; he introduced public rites into the religious worship.
3679 Birth of Cainan, son of Enos.
3619 Birth of Malaleel, son of Cainan.
3544 Birth of Jared, son of Malaleel.
3382 Birth of Enoch, son of Jared.
3317 Birth of Methusalem, son of Enoch.
3250 Birth of Lamech, son of Methusalem.
3074 Death of Adam, aged 930.
3017 Enoch translated for his virtue, aged 365.
2948 Birth of Noah, son of Lamech.
2468 Noah commanded to build the Ark.
2448 Birth of Japhet, eldest son of Noah.
2446 Birth of Shem, his second son.
2348 The UNIVERSAL DELUGE. Noah and his family saved in the Ark.
2347 End of the Deluge.
2346 Birth of Arphaxad, son of Shem.

2247 Building of the Tower of Babel followed by the diſperſion of mankind over the earth.
2229 Foundation of the Aſſyrian Empire, by Belus.
2207 The firſt Dynaſty of Chineſe Emperors called Hia; ſeventeen Emperors of that line reigned 440 years.
2174 Ninus, the huſband of Semiramis, ſucceeded Belus in Aſſyria.
2122 Death of Ninus, after a reign of 52 years. Semiramis reigned after him, and embelliſhed Babylon.
2080 She was put to death by her ſon Ninyas, who ſucceeded her.
2054 Beginning of the reign of Sethos in Lower Egypt.
2042 Arius, King of Aſſyria began his reign.
2040 Reign of Mœris, King of Thebes, in Upper Egypt, which laſted forty-three years. He cauſed the lake to be made which bears his name, to receive the waters of the Nile.
1998 Death of Noah, aged 950. According to the Samaritan text he died 2695 years before Chriſt.
1921 Calling of Abraham. His departure for Canaan, with Lot his nephew.
1920 Famine in Canaan. Abraham retired into Egypt, and ſeparated from Lot.
1912 Abraham delivered Lot from captivity, and recovered the ſpoils of the Kings of Sodom and Gomorrah from their conquerors. Was bleſſed by Melchiſedech, the High Prieſt, and King of Salem.
1910 Birth of Iſmael, ſon of Abraham and Agar. Deſtruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, by fire from Heaven.
1896 Birth of Iſaac, ſon of Abraham and Sarah.
Birth of Moab and Ammon, children of Lot, by his own daughters.
1891 Iſmael, with his mother, expelled at the requeſt of Sarah.
1865 Abraham commanded to ſacrifice his ſon Iſaac, prepared to obey, but was prevented by an angel.
1857 Death of Sarah. Marriage of Iſaac with his kinſwoman Rebecca.
1854 Marriage of Abraham with his ſecond wife Kethura, by whom he had ſeveral children, who ſettled in Arabia.
1836 Birth of Eſau and Jacob.
1821 Death of Abraham, aged 175.
1796 Eſau married ſtrange women.

1773 Death of Iſmael, aged 137.
1758 Departure of Jacob to his uncle Laban, after having received the bleſſing of the Firſt Born.
1755 Marriage of Jacob, with Leah and Rachel, Laban's daughters, by whom and their handmaids he had twelve ſons and one daughter.
Beginning of the 2d Dynaſty in China, called Cham, ſuppoſed to have given 28 Emperors during a ſpace of 646 years.
1729 Joſeph being ſold by his brethren was brought as a ſlave into Egypt.
1722 Seſoſtris the moſt famous of the Egyptian Kings, and the 1ſt of the 19th Dynaſty, is ſuppoſed to have begun his reign, which laſted 59 years.
1717 Death of Iſaac, aged 180.
1716 Joſeph promoted to the higheſt honours by Pharaoh, King of Egypt.
1708 Beginning of the famine in Egypt and Canaan.
1706 Arrival of Jacob in Egypt.
1689 Death of Jacob, aged 147.
1635 Death of Joſeph, aged 110.
1581 Arrival of Cecrops from Egypt, with a Colony. He ſettled in Attica, and built a caſtle, afterwards the citadel of Athens. He reigned 50 years.
1574 Birth of Aaron.
1573 Edict of Pharaoh, for putting to death all the male children of the Iſraelites.
1571 Birth of Moſes.
1531 Flight of Moſes out of Egypt.
1529 Deluge of Deucalion in Theſſaly.
1521 Eſtabliſhment of the council of Amphictyons, to regulate the general affairs of Greece.
1519 Cadmus brought a Colony from Egypt, and built the city of Thebes in Greece. He introduced the uſe of letters.
1516 Lelex, firſt King of Sparta or Lacedæmon.
1511 Danaus came from Egypt to Rhodes and Greece.
1506 Dardanus, firſt King of Troy.
1492 Return of Moſes to deliver his brethren. Ten plagues inflicted on Pharaoh and his people, to oblige him to diſmiſs the Iſraelites.
1491 Paſſage of the Red Sea. The Iſraelites ſaved. Pharaoh and his hoſt drowned.

[*Till this period Profane Hiſtory is full of fables; we*

now begin to find a mixture of truth, but ſtill great uncertainty.

1452 Death of Moſes; he was ſucceeded by Joſhua, who in ſix years time made the conqueſt of the Promiſed Land.

1438 Death of Joſhua. Caleb and the Elders ruled the people of Iſrael for ſeveral years.

1432 Minos the elder reigned in Crete.

1426 The people of Iſrael, after the death of their Elders, fell into idolatry, and were ſubdued by neighbouring nations.

1417 Othniel judged Iſrael 40 years, and delivered them from the yoke of Chuſak, King of Meſopotamia.

1376 Iſrael fell again under the yoke for 18 years, and was freed by Ehud, the 2d of the judges, who ruled 80 years.

1359 Building of Ilium.

Expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis, under Jaſon.

1285 Iſrael relapſing into idolatry, was again puniſhed by falling under the yoke of the Gentiles for 20 years.

1260 Theſeus, ſon of Ægeus, King of Athens, ſucceeded his father.

1257 The government of Athens new-modelled by Theſeus.

1255 New Tyre built.

1255 The people of God delivered by Deborah and Barak, who judged Iſrael 40 years.

1233 Building of Carthage by two Tyrians.

1229 Helen carried off by Paris, the Trojan Prince.

1218 Beginning of the Trojan war.

Firſt eſtabliſhment of the Olympic games by Hercules, 442 years before the vulgar Olympiads.

1214 The Iſraelites enſlaved by the Midianites, during 7 years.

1207 Gideon, the 4th judge, delivered Iſrael, and ruled 40 years.

1209 Troy taken and deſtroyed.

1207 Arrival of Eneas in Italy, where he built Lavinium, and ſucceeded King Latinus, his father-in-law.

1202 Oreſtes, ſon of Agamemnon, reigned at Argos 70 years.

1166 Abimelec, natural ſon of Gideon, ruled over Iſrael for three years.

1163 Thola judged the people of God 23 years.

1140 Thola was ſucceeded by Jair, 6th judge who ruled 22 years.
1139 Birth of Samuel.
1129 The Heraclidæ, or deſcendants of Hercules, entered Peloponeſus, and changed greatly the ſtate of Greece. Ariſtodemus eſtabliſhed the new kingdom of Lacedæmon, and reigned four years.
1122 Commencement of the third Imperial Dynaſty of China, called Tcheou: 35 Emperors of this line governed for 863 years: but the Grandees rendered themſelves independent, and ſettled ſeveral petty kingdoms.
Birth of Samſon, afterwards defender of God's people.
Heli, high prieſt, and 11th judge, ruled 40 years.
1119 Death of Heli. The people relapſed into the ſlavery of the Philiſtines.
1118 Heroic deeds of Samſon, who at laſt periſhed in deſtroying 3000 Philiſtines, by pulling down the houſe where they were aſſembled.
1117 Iſrael conquered by the Philiſtines and Ammonites.
1116 Codrus, laſt King of Athens reigned 21 years.
1099 The Iſraelites delivered by Jephtha, 7th judge, who ruled ſix years.
Iſrael delivered by Samuel, who ruled 20 years.
1095 Codrus ſacrificed himſelf for the good of his people. The Athenians aboliſhed royalty, and eſtabliſhed perpetual Chiefs or Archons to rule the State.
1092 Aberan, 8th judge, ruled Iſrael ſeven years.
1089 Birth of David, ſon of Jeſſe.
1085 Elon, 9th judge, ruled 10 years.
1079 Saul, firſt King of Iſrael, governed 20 years.
1075 Abdon, 10th judge, eight years.
1069 The giant Goliah ſlain by David.
1066 Slavery of the Iſraelites under the Philiſtines, which laſted 40 years.
1061 Death of Samuel the prophet.
1059 Death of Saul. David reigned after him at Hebron, ſeven years.
Iſboſheth, ſon of Saul, ruled a part of Iſrael for the ſame time.
1052 Iſboſheth being put to death, David reigned over all the tribes.
1051 Sion and Jeruſalem taken by David, and made the ſeat of religion and of government.

1043 Birth of Solomon.
1026 Beginning of the reign of Hiram, King of Tyre.
1019 Death of David; aged 70 years.
1015 Beginning of the building of Solomon's temple, in the 4th year of his reign.
1008 Finiſhing of the temple.
992 Baleaſar or Baleaſtartus, ſon of Hiram, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Tyre, and reigned ſeven years.
991 Phorbas, 5th perpetual Archon of Athens, began to rule, and governed 30 years.
[*Till this period all Profane Hiſtory is extremely uncertain.*]
980 Death of Solomon. Roboam ſucceeded and reigned 17 years. Ten tribes eſtabliſhed a ſeparate kingdom under Jeroboam, and fell into ſchiſm and idolatry.
Homer is ſaid to have flouriſhed about this time, and before him Heſiod.
976 The tribe of Judah fell into idolatry.
978 Seſac, King of Egypt, invaded Juda and pillaged the temple. He built one of the Pyramids. By ſome writers he is confounded with Seſoſtris.
973 Abia ſucceeded Roboam, fell into idolatry, but was ſucceſsful againſt Jeroboam.
960 Aſa aſcended the throne of Judah, deſtroyed the idols, and reigned 41 years.
959 Death of Jeroboam, firſt King of Iſrael. He had aſſociated his ſon Nadab, who reigned not fully two years.
958 Baaſha having killed Nadab, reigned over Iſrael 24 years, and was defeated by Aſa, King of Judah.
957 Beginning of the reign of Ageſilaus, one of the Spartan Kings.
935 Ela, ſon of Baaſha, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Iſrael.
934 Zimri, after a reign of ſeven days was ſucceeded by Amri, who governed Iſrael 12 years. Tebni uſurped part of the kingdom, which he held four years.
930 At the death of Tebni, the whole kingdom was ſubject to Amri, who founded Samaria, and made it the capital.
926 Birth of Lycurgus, the legiſlator of the Lacedæmonians.
923 Achab ſucceeded his father as King of Iſrael. He and his Queen Jezabel are noted for their impiety.

919 Aſa, King of Judah, was ſucceeded by his pious ſon Joſaphat, who reigned 25 years.

916 The Rhodians are ſaid to have been powerful at ſea. To them we owe the firſt laws of navigation.

911 Achab and his people reproved by the prophet Elijah, and puniſhed with a drought of three years and a half.

907 Benhadad, King of Syria, laid ſiege to Samaria, but was defeated.

906 Achab, having again defeated Benhadad, obliged him to ſue for his own life.

903 Achab ſlain in battle againſt Benhadad, and ſucceeded by Ahazias, as wicked as his father.

901 Jehoſaphat, victorious over the Moabites and Ammonites, unſucceſsful with the fleet he ſent to Ophir. Ahazias, King of Iſrael, died by a fall, and was ſucceeded by his brother Joram.

898 Lycurgus ſucceeded his brother Polydectes, as King of Sparta, but abdicated on the birth of a poſthumous child of his brother, and declared this nephew King.

898 Death of Jehoſaphat. His ſon fell into idolatry, and married the impious Athalia, daughter of Achab. He was puniſhed by ſeven years of famine, and an invaſion of the Philiſtines and Arabs, who put all his children to death, except Ahazias.

897 Joram, ſon of Jehoſaphat, aſſociated by his father in the kingdom of Judah.

895 Pygmalion, brother of Dido, reigned at Tyre 47 years. Weights, meaſures, and gold and ſilver coins, introduced among the Greeks, by Phido, tyrant of Argos.

894 Lycurgus, perſecuted at Sparta, gave up the guardianſhip of his nephew, and retired into foreign countries.

891 Samaria beſieged by Benhadad, King of Syria; his army, panic-ſtruck, retreated, leaving their tents and baggage.

890 Joram, King of Judah, aſſumed his ſon Ahazias as colleague. Eliſha conſulted by Hazael about the health of Benhadad. Hazael having put the King to death, ſeated himſelf on the throne of Syria.

889 Death of Joram, King of Judah; his ſon Ahazias ſlain by Jehu, who put to death Joram, King of Iſrael, and ſeized his crown. The whole race of Achab periſhed, as did alſo his widow Jezabel.

Athalia ſeized the government in Judah, and put to death all the deſcendants of David. Joas, ſon of Ahazias, eſcaped alone by the care of Joiada the high prieſt.

888 Dido, ſiſter of Pygmalion, King of Tyre, enlarged Carthage, and built a citadel.

885 Return of Lycurgus to Sparta, where he gave his celebrated code of laws.

884 The Olympic games renewed by Iphitus, 108 years before the vulgar Olympiads.

883 Athalia put to death. Joas ſeated on the throne of Judah.

877 Beginning of the 23d Dynaſty of the Egyptians; Petubates, firſt of the race, reigned 41 years.

873 Charilaus, King of Lacedæmon, began to reign.

872 Lycurgus baniſhed himſelf for ever from Sparta; having obtained a promiſe, that no change ſhould be made in his laws till his return.

861 Death of Jehu, King of Iſrael, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Joachaz, who renewed all the impiety of Jeroboam.

850 The high prieſt Joiada, is ſuppoſed to have died about this time. The houſe of David and the kingdom of Judah fell into idolatry.

849 Joas defeated by Hazael, King of Syria; purchaſed peace with the treaſures of the Temple. The ſame Hazael defeated ſoon after Joachaz, King of Iſrael.

848 Charilaus, King of Sparta, taken priſoner by Polymeſtor, King of Arcadia, but delivered without ranſom, on condition of not renewing the war.

847 Joas, ſon of Joachaz, reigned in Iſrael.

846 Joas, King of Juda, become odious to his people, joined his ſon Amaziah in the government, and cauſed the high prieſt Zacharias to be ſtoned to death between the altar and the ſanctuary.

843 Joas being dead, his ſon Amaziah reigned alone over Judah.

838 Eliſha, the prophet, died, after having propheſied for 60 years.

834 Amaziah vanquiſhed by Joas, King of Iſrael. Jeruſalem taken, and the Temple plundered.

831 Jeroboam, ſecond ſon of Joas, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Iſrael.

826 Amaziah, King of Judah, killed by a conſpiracy. During the minority of Ozias or Azarias, an interreg-

num of 11 years enſued.

811 Charilaus, King of Sparta, forgetting his oath, renewed the war againſt the Tegeans in Arcadia, but was defeated.

807 The kingdom of Macedon founded by Caranus.

806 Ozias or Azarias, ſon of Amaziah, was raiſed to the vacant throne of Judah, at the age of 16, and reigned 52 years.

In his reign Jonah preached to the Ninevites; and Hoſea propheſied.

801 The city of Capua founded in Campania.

800 Numitor, King of the Latins, dethroned by his brother Amulius.

790 Troubles in Iſrael after Jeroboam the 2d. An interregnum of 22 years, during the minority of Zachariah his ſon.

Amos propheſied under the reign of Ozias.

786 Firſt introduction of galleys, with three banks of rowers, by the Corinthians.

779 Sardanapalus, an effeminate Prince, reigned in Aſſyria.

777 Iſaiah, firſt of the greater prophets, appeared. Obadiah and Joel propheſy about the ſame time.

776 Beginning of the Olympic games, which, returning every fourth year, have ſerved to regulate the chronology of Grecian hiſtory.

770 The Empire of Aſſyria, at the death of Sardanapalus, divided into the kingdoms of Aſſyria, Babylon, and Media.

771 Birth of Romulus and Remus, founders of Rome.

769 After an interregnum of 22 years, Zachariah reigned over Iſrael ſix months, and was killed by Shallum. After one month, Shallum was ſlain, and followed by Manahem, who reigned ten years.

768 Iſrael attacked by Phul, King of Aſſyria.

Abaris, a Scythian philoſopher, came to Greece on account of a general plague.

763 Oziah, King of Judah, ſmitten with a leproſy, for intruding on the prieſthood.

760 Five Ephori eſtabliſhed annually at Sparta, as cenſors of the conduct of Kings.

758 Interregnum of one year in the kingdom of Iſrael. Building of Syracuſe by Archias of Corinth; and of Crotona in Italy, by Myſcellus the Achaian.

757 Pekahiah, ſon of Manahem, reigned over Iſrael

two years.

735 Pekah having ſlain Pekahiah uſurped the ſceptre of Iſrael.

Pekah acknowledged King in Iſrael.

Alcmeon, the laſt perpetual Archon, ruled Athens two years.

754 Joathan, ſon of Oziah, King of Judah, reigned 16 years.

Revolution at Athens. The duration of the office of Archon is reduced to ten years. Romulus dethroned Amulius, and reſtored his grand-father Numitor to the throne of Alba.

753 FOUNDATION OF ROME.—Romulus firſt King, reigned 37 years.

750 Rape of the Sabine women by the Romans, followed by petty wars.

Micah, the prophet, appeared in Judah.

747 Nabonaſſar, King of Babylon, reigned 14 years.

Union of the Sabines and Romans. Tatius and Romulus reigned together.

746 The kingdom of Corinth changed into a republic.

743 Firſt war between the Lacedæmonians and Meſſenians, which laſted 20 years.

Rezin, King of Syria, and Pekahiah King of Iſrael, attacked the King of Judah.

742 Tatius, King of the Sabines, ſlain.

739 Achaz, King of Judah, reigned ten years.

738 Triumph of Romulus over Camers, a town of Umbria.

732 Triumph of Romulus over the Veii.

724 Ezechiah, a godly prince, reigned 29 years.

723 The whole of the Meſſenian territory conquered by the Lacedæmonians.

720 Salmanaſa, King of Aſſyria, laid ſiege to Samaria. War between Argos and Sparta; the latter were declared victorious by the Amphictyons. Appearance of Nahum, one of the minor prophets.

718 Samaria taken and deſtroyed. The Iſraelites, and, among others, Tobias, led into captivity.

716 Death of Romulus.

715 After an interregnum of one year, Numa Pompilius was choſen King, and reigned 44 years. Sennacherib invaded Judah, laid ſiege to Jeruſalem, but the angel of the Lord exterminated 185,000 of his army in one day. Sickneſs and recovery of Ezekiah.

Merodach, King of Babylon, ſent deputies to Ezekiah.

710 Sennacherib ſlain; and Aſſaradon made King of Aſſyria. Dejoces, King of the Medes, reigned 53 years.

703 The Parthenians, defcended from the Meſſenians, founded Tarentum in Italy; as did the Corinthians, Corcyra, now Corfu.

697 Death of Midas, King of Phrygia. Miniſtry of Habakkuk, one of the minor prophets in Judah.

696 Manaſſes, King of Judah, reigned 55 years.

690 Manaſſes led into captivity by the King of Babylon. Tobias reſtored his father's ſight.

688 Holofernes, beſieging Bethulia, killed by Judith.

687 Manaſſes reſtored to his kingdom.

The Archons ceaſed to rule 10 years at Athens; an interregnum of three years enſued. Foundation of Chalcedon, by the Megarians.

685 The Meſſenians ſhake off the Lacedæmonian yoke, which occaſioned a ſecond war of 19 years. The Spartans defeated in the firſt action.

684 Annual Archons eſtabliſhed at Athens.

The Lacedæmonians defeated again by the Meſſenians.

683 Third victory of the Meſſenians under Ariſtomenes.

682 The Meſſenians, vanquiſhed by ſtratagem and treachery, retreated to Mount Ira, where they maintained their ground 11 years. Ariſtomenes diſplayed extraordinary courage.

674 Aſſaradon, King of Aſſyria, ſent the Cutheans from Perſia into Samaria; they were afterwards called Samaritans.

672 Death of Numa Pompilius, 2d King and legiſlator of Rome. Tullus Hoſtilius choſen his ſucceſſor, and reigned 32 years.

670 Pſammeticus, King of Egypt, reigned 55 years.

The fort of Mount Ira taken by the Lacedæmonians. Foundation of Byzantium, now Conſtantinople.

Engagement of the Horatii and the Curiatii, to terminate the war between Alba and Rome.

668 The Meſſenians abandoned their country, and ſettling in Sicily, built the city of Meſſina.

667 Alba deſtroyed. War between the Romans and the Fidenates.

666 Triumph of Tullus Hoſtilius over the Fidenates.

664 Naval engagement between the Corinthians and the

inhabitants of Corcyra.

658 Phraortes, King of Media, reigned 22 years.

656 Cipſelus, tyrant of Corinth, governed 30 years.

654 War of the Romans againſt the Sabines.

651 War of the Romans againſt the Latins.
Battus, of Lacedæmon, founded the kingdom of Cyrene in Africa, which laſted 200 years.

645 Death of Tobias at Nineveh, aged 102.

644 Amon, ſon of Manaſſes, reigned over Judah two years.

641 Joſiah, a religious King, ruled 31 years.

640 Zephaniah, one of the leſſer prophets flouriſhed. Death of Tullus Hoſtilius, 3d King of Rome. Ancus Martius ſucceeded. Birth of Thales, the philoſopher; and of Solon, legiſlator of Athens.

635 Cyaxares, King of Medes, reigned 40 years. He made war with the Aſſyrians, and laid ſiege to Nineveh.

633 The Scythians defeated Cyaxares, and made themſelves maſters of Upper Aſia, during 28 years.

628 Jeremiah, the prophet, flouriſhed.

627 Oſtia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius.

626 Periander ſucceeded Cipſelus as tyrant of Corinth.

625 Beginning of the reign of Nabopolaſſar, father of Nebuchadnezzar.

624 Joſiah found the Book of the Law, which he cauſed to be read to the people.

624 Draco's ſanguinary laws at Athens.

621 Birth of Daniel the prophet.

616 Nechao, King of Egypt, reigned 16 years. In his days the Tyrians and Egyptians had ſailed round Africa. Tarquinius Priſcus, 5th King of Rome, reigned 38 years.

612 Pittacus, of Mitylene, one of the ſages of Greece, expelled Melancher, tyrant of Mitylene, and uſurped the ſupreme authority himſelf.

609 Joſiah ſlain by Nechao, King of Egypt. Joachaz, King of Judah, reigned three months. Joakim reigned two years, his father Joachaz being led away captive.

608 Bias, one of the ſeven ſages, flouriſhed.
Nabopolaſſar, King of Babylon, ſent his ſon Nebuchadnezzar into Syria.

607 Pittacus, reſtored liberty to Mitylene, his country.

606 Beginning of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, King of

Babylon. He took Jeruſalem, and led away the inhabitants into captivity for 70 years.

605 Cyaxares, King of the Medes, recovered his dominions from the Scythians. Daniel begins to propheſy at Babylon. Baruch propheſies about the ſame time.

603 War between Cyaxares and the King of Lydia. Joachim, King of Judah, ſhook off the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar.

602 Nineveh, capital of Aſſyria, deſtroyed by the combined troops of Cyaxares and Nebuchadnezzar.

601 Ezekiel began to propheſy.

599 Nebuchadnezzar took Joachim, King of Judah, captive; and put his ſon Jechonias in his ſtead.

598 Jeruſalem beſieged a ſecond time by Nebuchadnezzar; ſecond captivity of the Jews.

Mathanias or Sedecias, laſt King of Judah, reigned 11 years.

597 Famous eclipſe of the ſun, which being foretold by Thales, ſo terrified the armies of Cyaxares and the Lydians, that they both laid down their arms and made peace.

596 Aſtyages, laſt King of the Medes, reigned alone 35 years, and with Cyrus 23.

594 Solon having travelled long, being made Archon at Athens, gave wiſe laws to his country.

Sappho, the famous poeteſs, flouriſhed.

592 The ſiege of Tyre begun by Nebuchadnezzar.

591 Jeruſalem beſieged by Nebuchadnezzar. The Egyptians came to the aſſiſtance of the Jews, were defeated.

588 Jeruſalem taken; its walls levelled to the ground; the temples burnt; King Sedecias and others led into captivity.

584 Cœlo-Syria, the country of the Moabites, Ammonites, and Egypt, ſubdued by Nebuchadnezzar.

579 Tyre ſurrendered to Nebuchadnezzar, who left them a tributary King.

578 Servius Tullius, 6th King of Rome, reigned 44 years.

577 Egypt ſeized on by the Babylonians.

576 Amaſis made governor of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar; made himſelf maſter of that kingdom, but Perthamis was acknowledged in ſome part of the land.

572 Eſop flouriſhed.

571 Abaris came from Scythia into Greece. Death of Pittacus of Mitylene.

567 Triumph of Servius Tullius over the Hetrurians.
566 Firſt Cenſus of the people made at Rome.
Piſiſtratus, tyrant of Athens for 33 years.
564 Phalaris, infamous for his cruel tyranny in Sicily.
562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar, his ſon Evilmerodach ſucceeded him.
Crœſus reigned in Lydia 14 years.
Comedies repreſented at Athens for the firſt time.
560 Cyrus jointly ſeated on the throne of the Medes, with Aſtyages their laſt King.
Death of Solon, legiſlator of the Athenians.
Iram, laſt King of Tyre, reigned 20 years.
555 Belteſhazzar reigned at Babylon 17 years.
Chilo, a Grecian ſage, made one of the Ephori at Sparta. Anaximenes the philoſopher flouriſhed.
554 Anacharſis, the Scythian philoſopher, returned from Greece, and was killed.
551 Birth of Confucius, the Chineſe philoſopher.
548 Crœſus, marched againſt the Perſians, was defeated by Cyrus, but obtained the government of a conſiderable province. Cyrus reduced Lydia and Leſſer Aſia.
547 Death of Anaximander, who introduced into Greece the knowledge of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac. Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Sicily, after a reign of 16 years.
544 Burning of the temple of Delphi.
539 The Phoceans retired from Aſia to Gaul, and ſettled at Marſeilles.
538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.
536 Death of Aſtyages. Cyrus permitted the Jews to re-build their temple. They return under the conduct of Zorobabel, and Jeſus or Joſhua. Repreſentation of the firſt tragedy at Athens, by Theſpis.
534 Tarquin the Proud, laſt King of Rome.
Xenophanes of Colophon, a natural philoſopher. Epicharmus, the poet, and Phocylides, the philoſopher, flouriſhed about this time.
532 Anacreon, the famous lytic poet, flouriſhed.
Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, reigned 11 years.
Milo, of Crotona, famed for his bodily ſtrength, appeared at the Olympic games.
Pythagoras, the philoſopher, began to be known.
529 Death of Cyrus. Cambyſes, the 2d King of the Perſians, ſucceeded to his father.
528 Death of Piſiſtratus, tyrant of Athens. Hipparchus, his ſon, ſucceeded him.

Death of Anaximenes, the philoſopher.

527 Simonides, the lyric poet flouriſhed. Pſammenitus ſucceeded Amaſis, and reigned ſix months in Egypt.

525 Cambyſes ſubdued Egypt. Birth of the poet Æſchylus.

524 Great cruelties practiſed in Egypt, by Cambyſes.

522 Cambyſes become inſane, and puts to death his brother Smerdis. An impoſtor aſſumed the name of Smerdis and governed ſeven months. Darius, ſon of Hyſtaſpes was then choſen King of the Perſians.

521 Prophecy of Haggai at Jeruſalem, and of Zachariah.

520 Beginning of the re-building of the temple, by Zorobabel and Jeſus. Birth of Pindar, the Greek poet.

516 The ſecond temple completed, and the firſt paſſover celebrated at Jeruſalem.

Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens, put to death.

516 Oſtraciſm introduced at Athens.

Babylon revolts againſt Darius.

511 Death of the prophet Daniel, aged 110.

510 Darius beſieged and took Babylon. The reign of the race of Piſiſtratus entirely aboliſhed.

509 Tarquin the laſt King expelled from Rome. Royalty aboliſhed, and annual Conſuls choſen.

Firſt alliance of the Carthaginians with the Romans.

508 Victory of the Romans over Tarquin and the Etrurians. The Cenſus eſtabliſhed at Rome; 130,000 citizens come to years of puberty.

Expedition of Darius againſt the Scythians. His army defeated.

507 War between Porſenna and the Romans. Horatius Cocles, Mutius Scævola, and Cœlia, a Roman virgin, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Megabazus, general of the Perſians, ſubdued Thrace and Macedon.

506 Miltiades, the Athenian, reduced the iſle of Lemnos, but was obliged by Darius to relinquiſh it againſt.

505 Triumph of the Roman Conſuls over the Sabines.

504 Another triumph of the Romans over the Sabines and the Veii.

War between the Thebans and the Athenians. Heraclitus and Parmenides, both philoſophers, flouriſhed.

503 The leſſer triumph, called Ovation, introduced at Rome, on occaſion of a freſh victory over the Sabines.

502 New triumph over the Sabines.

The Ionians defeated by the Perſians.

Joachim, ſon of Jeſus, made high prieſt.

501 War between the Latins and the Romans.
500 Democritus, the Greek philoſopher, flouriſhed. Birth of Ariſtagoras, of Clazomene, the philoſopher.
499 Siege of Fidenæ, by the Romans.
498 Ionia recovered by the Perſians. Miletus taken and deſtroyed.
497 Temple of Saturn built, and the feaſt called Saturnalia, introduced at Rome.
The firſt dictator of the Romans, Titus Lartius. Birth of Sophocles, the tragic poet.
Death of Pythagoras, the philoſopher. Zeno, of Elea, flouriſhed.
496 The Latins defeated by Poſthumius, the dictator; afterwards became allies of Rome.
Mardonius ſent by Darius againſt the Greeks; reſtored the popular government among the Aſiatic cities; reduced Thrace, Macedonia, and the neighbouring provinces.
495 The Volſci conquered by Servilius, a Roman conſul. Darius demanded the ſubmiſſion of the Greeks. Demaratus, the exiled King of Sparta, took refuge in Perſia.
494 Valerius, the dictator, made war againſt the Equi, Volſci, and Sabines.
493 Tribunes of the people firſt created at Rome.
Themiſtocles, Archon at Athens, perſuaded the Athenians to build the port of Pyræus.
Coriolæ, a city of the Volſci, taken by the Romans.
492 Gelon, a tyrant of Syracuſe.
491 C. Marcius Coriolanus baniſhed from Rome, found refuge among the Volſci.
490 Famous victory of the Athenians under Miltiades, over the Perſians in the plains of Marathon. Miltiades brought in chains to Athens, died in priſon. Joachim or Eliakim, high prieſt of the Jews, ruled 36 years.
488 Coriolanus beſieged his native city Rome, but retreated at the entreaty of his mother.
487 Triumph over the Volſci, by Siciniss, a Roman commander.
Artabazes, created King of Pontus by Darius.
Egypt ſhook off the Perſian yoke.
Agrarian Law firſt propoſed by Caſſius.
Xerxes ſucceeded his father Darius, as King of Perſia, and reigned 21 years.

Birth of Euripides, the Greek poet.

485 Sp. Caſſius precipitated from the Tarpeian rock, for aſpiring to the ſovereign power.

484 The Volſci firſt victorious, then defeated by the Romans. Xerxes ſubdued Egypt, and gave the government to his brother Achemenes.

Birth of Herodotus, the hiſtorian.

483 War of the Romans with the Veii and Volſci.

Ariſtides, the Juſt, baniſhed from Athens for ten years.

482 The Æqui and Veii waged war with the Romans. Xerxes undertook the Grecian war. He marched into Aſia Minor, and wintered at Sardis.

480 Greece entered by Xerxes; his army paſſed the Helleſpont. Brave defence of the Greeks in the Straits of Thermopylæ. The Greeks under Leonidas were cut to pieces. Athens taken by Xerxes, with the loſs of 200,000 Perſians.

Xerxes defeated in a naval battle near Salamine; took to flight and left Mardonius in Greece.

Artemiſia, Queen of the Carians, diſtinguiſhed herſelf among the Perſians by her valour. Battle of the Romans and the Veii, the Conſul Manlius was ſlain.

The Carthaginians, having loſt their general, Amilcar, were defeated in Sicily by Gelon.

479 Fabius the Conſul, at the head of his family and clients, made war with the Veii.

Mardonius the Perſian General defeated and killed by Pauſanias and Ariſtides, near Platea.

A naval victory gained the ſame day by the Greeks off Mycale, a promontory of Aſia Minor, under Xanthippus and Leotychidas.

478 The Athenians re-built the walls of their city.

Anaxagoras firſt taught philoſophy at Athens, aged only 20 years.

Death of the tyrant Gelon in Sicily. Hiero his brother ſucceeded.

477 Three hundred and ſix of the Fabii killed by the Veii.

Pauſanias carried on the war againſt Perſia. Ariſtides prevailed on the Athenians to contribute to the expence of the war. A military cheſt eſtabliſhed at Delos.

476 The Veii defeated by the conſul Servilius.

475 Triumph of P. Valerius over the Veii and the Sabines.

472 Volero propoſed a new law at Rome, for the election of Plebeian Magiſtrates, which was received the year following.

471 Sophocles began to produce his tragedies.

Themiſtocles accuſed by the Lacedæmonians of partaking in the treachery of Pauſanias againſt Greece; though cleared of the charge he withdrew into Perſia, and was well received by Xerxes.

470 The Perſians defeated by ſea and land, by Cimon, ſon of Miltiades.

Birth of Thucydides, the beſt of Greek hiſtorians.

469 Foundation of Capua by the Tuſcans.

Earthquake at Sparta. Revolt of the Helotes and the Meſſenians. They returned to their allegiance. The Athenians, come to aſſiſt the Spartans, become ſuſpected and withdraw.

Birth of Socrates, the Athenian philoſopher.

468 Victory over the Volſci. Antium taken by Quintius.

Zeuxis, the painter, flouriſhed.

466 Death of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily. The Syracuſans recovered their liberty.

465 Xerxes killed by Artabanus. Darius, ſon of the King, accuſed and executed by Artabanus; the latter being put to death, Artaxerxes Longimanus reigned 40 years, and favoured the Jews.

463 Both the Roman Conſuls being dead of the plague, P. Valerius Publicola governed, with power to name Conſuls for the year following.

462 Publication of the Terentian law in favour of the Quinqueviri, who were to have conſular power.

The Perſians defeated at ſea by the Athenians.

461 The Terentian law diſcuſſed again. Cæſo Quintius exiled.

460 Appius Herdonius Sabinus ſeized on the Capitol, with 4000 men. The tribunes prevented the people from taking arms. Reduction of the Capitol.

Quintius choſen Conſul. The authority of the Areopagus reſtricted at Athens. Cimon exiled.

A fleet of 300 ſail equipped by Perſia, for the relief of Memphis in Egypt.

459 Another Cenſus at Rome, 132,419 citizens.

Triumph of the Conſuls over the Volſci and Æqui.

The Athenians, under the command of Leocrates, defeat the Corinthians, and lay waſte the Peloponneſus.

458 Eſdras ſent to Jeruſalem to govern, by Artaxerxes, King of Perſia.

Quinctius Cincinnatus, taken from the plough to be dictator, conquered the Equi, and abdicated 16 days after his promotion.

The Athenians ſucceſsfully aided the Megareans againſt the Corinthians.

457 Horatius ſubdued the Equi. Thebes recovered its ſovereignty. The Athenians ſeized Bœotia.

456 Secular games firſt celebrated at Rome.

Laconia laid waſte by the Athenians.

The ſiege of Memphis raiſed; the Egyptians, beſieged by the Perſians, ſet fire to their ſhips. Artaxerxes recovered poſſeſſion of Egypt. Death of the poet Æſchylus.

455 The Equi, invading Etruria, were defeated by the Conſuls. The Romans ſent Ambaſſadors to Athens for the laws of Solon, whence the 12 tables were taken.

Pericles, general of the Athenians, laid waſte the Peloponneſus, while Tolmidas was employed in Bœotia.

451 The Decemviri appointed to frame laws for Rome.

The Cyrenians formed themſelves into a republic, after the death of their 8th King; they had bloody wars with the Carthaginians.

450 Truce between the Athenians and the people of Peloponneſus. Cimon defeated the Perſians by ſea and land.

449 The Decemviri aboliſhed on account of abuſing their authority. Appius Claudius put to death, and Conſuls choſen, who were victorious over the Equi, Volſci and Sabines.

Cyprus taken by Cimon, who died there.

Artaxerxes forced to make a ſhameful peace with the Greeks.

448 Revolt of Megara and Eubœa againſt the Athenians. Pericles defeated them.

447 Irruption of the Lacedæmonians into Attica. Bœotia loſt by the Athenians.

446 The affairs of Athens reſtored under Pericles, who made a truce between the Spartans and Athenians.

Nehemiah ſent to rebuild the walls of Jeruſalem.

Military tribunes firſt created at Rome, with confu-

lar power.

443 Pericles governed at Athens nearly 15 years.
Cenſors created at Rome.

442 Herodotus read his hiſtory in public at Athens. The iſle of Samos twice ſubdued by Pericles.

441 Machines for battering the walls of towns, ſuch as the ram, &c. invented by Artemon, of Clazomenæ.

440 Extraordinary famine at Rome.

439 Corn diſtributed among the people by the Spurius Metius, who was killed for aſpiring to the ſovereign power. Quintius created dictator.
Beginning of the war of Corinth. The Corcyrians aided by the Athenians.

438 Sophocles, the poet, created chief of the Athenians. Three military tribunes created at Rome, with conſular power.
Revolt of the Fidenates againſt Rome.

437 Mamercus Æmilius, dictator, triumphed over the Veii. Tolumnius their king was ſlain by Coſſus.
The city of Amphipolis built by the Athenians.

436 Corcyra and Corinth ſent deputies to Athens: the alliance of the former was preferred, and the Athenians lent their aid againſt the Corinthians.
Democritus, Socrates, Zeno, philoſophers; and Hypocrates, the phyſician, flouriſhed.
Birth of Iſocrates.

435 Aulus Servilius, dictator. The town of Fidenæ taken. Death of Pindar, the poet, aged 80 or 86.

434 The walls of Jeruſalem finiſhed, and dedicated by Nehemiah. The Tuſcans declared war againſt the Romans. Mamercus Æmilius, dictator.

433 Peſtilence at Rome, and conſecration of Apollo's temple.

432 War declared againſt the Athenians by the Lacedæmonians and their allies.

431 Triumph of the Roman dictator, Aulus Poſthumius Tubertus, over the Equi and Volſci. He condemned his ſon to death for having fought without his orders.
Beginning of the Peloponneſian war between the Lacedæmonians and the Athenians: it laſted about 28 years.

430 Great contagion at Athens. The people jealous of the ſucceſs of Pericles.
Death of Archidamus, King of Sparta, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Agis.

429 Death of Pericles, general of the Athenians. Birth of Plato. Anaxagoras, the philoſopher, died, aged 72.

428 Attica invaded by the Lacedæmonians for the third time.

427 A fleet ſent by the Athenians againſt Syracuſe.

426 Mamercus Æmilius, Roman dictator, triumphed over the Veii.

Plague at Athens.

Demoſthenes, the Athenian general, proſecuted the Peloponneſian war with various ſucceſs.

425 The Lacedæmonians ſued in vain for peace. Agis their King laid waſte Attica.

424 Death of Artaxerxes, after 40 years reign. His ſon Xerxes ſucceeded, but after two months was killed by Sogdian, a natural ſon of Artaxerxes, who ruled ſeven months. Darius Nothus, another natural ſon of the ſame King, put his brother to death, and reigned 19 years.

Capua ſeized on by the Samnites, and the inhabitants put to the ſword.

423 Sempronius, the Conſul, unſucceſsful againſt the Volſci. Sextus Tempanius vanquiſhed them.

422 Truce between Athens and Sparta, which laſted five months.

421 Two Quæſtors added to the former at Rome.

420 The Athenians excluded from the Olympic games, for ſeizing on a town during their celebration.

Alcibiades, the Athenian, irritated againſt the Lacedæmonians, for their ungracious return of the treatment he ſhewed to the priſoners.

419 Diſcovery of the ſlaves plotting to ſet Rome on fire.

416 Troubles at Rome, on occaſion of the Agrarian law. The Athenians undertook the Sicilian war under Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus.

The Melians vanquiſhed, and put to death by the Athenians, on refuſing the conditions offered to them.

Perdiccas, become ſuſpected to the Athenians, who alternately favoured the two parties.

415 Alcibiades, accuſed by the Athenians, retired to Sparta. Diagoras, condemned as an atheiſt, made his eſcape.

415 Syracuſe beſieged by the Athenians, who were beaten off, and their general, Lamachus, killed.

413 Defeat of the Athenians in Sicily, by ſea and land.

Revolt of Egypt againſt Darius under Amyrtheus.

412 Alliance of the Lacedæmonians with Darius. Return of Alcibiades to Athens. Joiada IV. high prieſt of the Jews from their captivity, governed 36 years.

411 The people of Rome relieved in a famine by the Conſuls.

The government of 400 lately eſtabliſhed at Athens was aboliſhed, and that of 5000 put in its ſtead.

410 The Lacedæmonians, defeated by ſea and land, ſued in vain for peace.

Annibal, general of the Carthaginians, ſent into Sicily.

409 Succeſs of Annibal againſt Selinus and Himera. Death of the poet Euripides, aged 77.

408 The Volſci defeated by the Roman dictator, P. Cornelius Coſſus. The Athenians ſeized on all the towns of the Helleſpont, except Abydos. Alcibiades returned to Athens, and had the command of the fleet.

408 Lyſander commanded the Lacedæmonian army, and was aſſiſted in Aſia by Cyrus, ſon of Darius.

407 Callicratides, a Spartan general, laid ſiege to Mitylene, where Conon, general of the Athenians, had taken refuge. New attempt of the Carthaginians on Sicily.

406 Annibal killed in an engagement with the Syracuſans. Dionyſius made himſelf tyrant of Syracuſe.

Famous victory of the Athenians near Arginuſæ. Callicratides, the Spartan admiral, ſlain. The generals of the Athenians were condemned to death for not following up their victory, and ſeizing the bodies of the ſlain.

Burning of the temple of Minerva at Athens. Death of Sophocles, aged 90 years.

405 Victory of Lyſander over the Athenians. Their city beſieged and reduced to the laſt extremity.

Death of Darius, King of Perſia. Artaxerxes Mnemon, his ſon, ſucceeded.

Gela beſieged by the Carthaginians. Dionyſius defeated, retired to Syracuſe, where he made peace with the Carthaginians.

404 Twenty-eighth and laſt year of the Peloponneſian war. Athens taken by Lyſander. Thirty tyrants ſet over it, and its port demoliſhed.

Unſucceſsful revolt of the Syracuſans againſt Dionyſius.

Death of Democritus the philoſopher, aged 104.

Alcibiades ſlain in Perſia by the emiſſaries of the Lacedæmonians.

403 Firſt winter campaign of the Romans againſt the Veians. The knights began to ſerve as cavalry.

Athens delivered from its thirty tyrants by Thraſibulus at the head of the exiles.

Ten Athenians appointed to rank.

402 Pauſanias, king of Sparta, ſent to ſupport the thirty tyrants at Athens, was tried for not fulfilling his orders, but acquitted.

401 Cyrus, aſſiſted by the Lacedæmonians, made war on his brother, King Artaxerxes, but fell in battle near Babylon. Five thouſand of his Greek allies were ſlain; the remainder made the famous retreat recorded by Xenophon, one of the generals.

400 Death of Socrates the philoſopher, aged 70 years. He was condemned for impiety to the gods.

399 War between the Lacedæmonians, aſſiſted by Pharnabazus, and Tiſſaphernes, governor of Aſia Minor. The Grecian cities of Aſia regained their liberty. Conon, the Athenian, had the command of the fleet of Pharnabazus.

Dionyſius declared war againſt the Carthaginians.

398 Several prodigies at Rome. The Romans ſent to conſult the Oracle at Delphi.

397 Expedition of Ageſilaus, king of Sparta, into Aſia Minor, to ſupport the Grecian cities of Ionia.

396 Camillus, dictator, took the town of Veii. Peace with the Volſci and Equi. Beginning of the war in Sicily between the Carthaginians and Dionyſius.

Alliance of Nephres, king of Egypt, with Ageſilaus, who routed the Perſians. Tiſſaphernes being killed by order of the Perſian king, was ſucceeded by Tithrauſtes, who made peace with the Lacedæmonians.

The Phoceans, oppreſſed by the Thebans, implored the aid of the Spartans, which gave riſe to the Bœotian war.

395 League of the Bœotians, Athenians, Corinthians, and Argives, againſt the Lacedæmonians. Recall of Ageſilaus. The Spartans loſt their power at ſea.

395 The Roman ladies gave their jewels to make an offering at the temple of Apollo. The great diſputes about the Agrarian Law.

394 The Faliſci beſieged by Camillus, ſurrendered on account of the Romans ſending back the children who

had been betrayed into their hands.

Beginning of the Corinthian war, which laſted eight years. The Lacedæmonians fought to reſtore the exiles of Corinth. The Athenians againſt them. Death of Pauſanias, king of Sparta, in exile. Victory of the Perſian fleet under Conon over the Lacedæmonians. Tyribazus, governor of Lydia, cauſed Conon to be arreſted.

393 Mago, the Carthaginian, defeated by Dionyſius. The Greeks and Italians were in league againſt him.

Corinth taken by the Argians.

392 Games at Rome. The Volſci defeated. New war with the Volſcinians.

Mago made a treaty with Dionyſius.

The town of Leſbos taken by Thraſybulus, and the Lacedæmonian general ſlain.

391 Rhodes renounced the cauſe of the Spartans. Ageſilaus laid waſte the country of Argos. Evagoras recovered the iſlands of Cyprus, and was attacked by Artaxerxes.

Tymbroo, general of the Lacedæmonians, fell in battle againſt the Perſians.

Thraſybulus, the Athenian general, was alſo killed by the Pamphilians.

389 Inroad of Dionyſius into Italy. He ſeized on Rhegium, abandoned by its inhabitants.

388 Dionyſius ſent chariots and tents to the Olympic games, with poems, which were deſpiſed. Lyſias harangued againſt him.

The Gauls laid ſiege to Cluſium. The Romans ſent three deputies to mediate a peace. The Gauls, on perceiving them in the enemy's army, marched ſtraight to Rome.

387 Shameful peace with the Perſians ſigned by the Lacedæmonian envoy.

All the Greek towns in Aſia and Cyprus given up to Perſia.

The Gauls under Brennus, having routed the Romans near the river Allia, laid ſiege to the Capitol. Camillus, with the Ardeans put them to the flight. Being made dictator, he diſſuaded the Romans from forſaking the city.

The inhabitants of Rhegium, after 11 months ſiege, ſurrendered to Dionyſius, who uſed them barbarouſly.

386 Evagoras, King of Cyprus, was aſſiſted againſt the

Perſians by the Egyptians and ſeveral other nations.

Camillus completed the reduction of the Volſci after 70 years of war. He ſubdued alſo the Etrurians or Tuſcans.

The Lacedæmonians refuſed to fulfil their treaty with Artaxerxes, and to reſtore liberty to certain cities, which gave occaſion to ſeveral inſurrections.

Plato, at firſt eſteemed by Dionyſius, was afterwards ſold by him as a ſlave. He was redeemed by the philoſophers, and ſent back to Greece.

385 M. Manlius Capitolinus courted popularity at Rome. Cornelius Coſſus the dictator, put Manlius in priſon, whence he was ſoon after liberated.

End of the Cyprian war. Evagoras remained ſovereign of the iſland.

Dionyſius built ſeveral towns on the coaſts of the Adriatic. The Lacedæmonians ſent ſuccour againſt him.

384 Manlius precipitated from the Tarpeian rock.

Dionyſius undertook a war againſt the Carthaginians, and pillaged a temple in Etruria for the ſupplies he wanted.

Birth of Ariſtotle, the philoſopher.

383 Dionyſius, at firſt victorious, was afterwards defeated, and his brother Liptines ſlain.

The Spartans fought to ſubdue the cities of Greece.

Amyntas, King of Macedon, demanded their aid againſt the Olynthians.

382 Victory of the Olynthians over the Lacedæmonians. Teleutias, general of the latter, killed.

Birth of Demoſthenes, the orator.

381 Camillus triumphed over Volſci, and conferred the right of Roman citizen on the Etrurians.

380 Death of Ageſipolis, King of Sparta, at the ſiege of Olynthas. The city taken by Polybdias. The Lacedæmonians roſe to the greateſt power in Greece.

379 Defeat of the Romans by the Volſci.

The Carthaginians, making war in Italy, ſuffered much by the plague, which reached Carthage. They recovered Sardinia and Libya.

378 Beginning of the war between the Bœotians and Lacedæmonians. The Thebans were aſſiſted by the Athenians.

The Romans ſent colonies to Sardinia.

377 Three Roman armies led againſt the Volſci. It is

propoſed to chooſe the Conſul from among the Plebeians.

Chabrias, commander of the Athenian fleet, defeated the Lacedæmonians near Naxus.

376 Anarchy at Rome, on account of the election of Conſuls.

Chabrias the Athenian general being ſlain, his ſucceſſor, Timotheus, gained a great naval victory over the Lacedæmonians, who loſt their ſuperiority at ſea.

Jonathan, ſon of Joïada, 5th high prieſt ſince the captivity, ruled the Jews 32 years.

375 Artaxerxes made peace with Greece, on condition that each city ſhould be governed by its own laws, but ſhould keep no army. Thebes alone, by the advice of Epaminondas, refuſed theſe terms.

374 Unſucceſsful expedition of the Perſians into Egypt, under Pharnabazus and Iphicrates.

New diſturbances in Greece. The Thebans made war on the Athenians, from whom they took Platea. The Athenians defeated the Lacedæmonians by ſea.

373 Evagoras, King of Cyprus, being killed by an eunuch, was ſucceeded by Nicocles, his ſon. Great earthquake in Peloponneſus.

372 Artaxerxes endeavoured in vain to mediate in Greece. The Thebans refuſed to make peace. The Spartans prepared for war.

371 Date of the celebrated victory of Epaminondas, general of the Thebans, over the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra. The Spartans loſt their king, Cleombrotus, three generals, and 4000 men; the Thebans 300.

370 Jaſon, tyrant of Phera in Theſſaly, treacherouſly murdered at the ſolicitation of the Pythians.

Sedition in Argos. The Arcadians united in one body.

Death of Ageſipolis, King of Lacedæmon. His brother Cleomenes ſucceeded, and reigned 61 years.

369 Polyphron, tyrant of Pheræ, killed by his nephew Alexander, who reigned 11 years.

The Lacedæmonians defeated by the Arcadians. The Thebans invaded Laconia, and laid ſiege to Sparta.

The Athenians aſſiſted the Lacedæmonians. Both were put to flight by Epaminondas, who penetrated into the heart of the country, and reſtored the city of Meſſena.

Euphron, tyrant of Sicyon.

368 No tribunes at Rome.

Camillus, dictator, abdicated, and an interregnum enſued.

Pelopidas and Iſmenias taken by Alexander of Phera, who defeated the Thebans.

Epaminondas being choſen general, ſaved the army.

The Lacedæmonians gained a great victory over the Arcadians, who loſt 10,000 men. After this defeat, the Arcadians built Megalopolis.

Death of Dionyſius, tyrant of Syracuſe, occaſioned by intemperate joy on carrying off the prize for a comedy he had written. He reigned 37 years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Dionyſius II.

Ariſtotle, at the age of ſeventeen, became diſciple of Plato for the ſpace of 20 years.

367 Camillus, for the fifth time dictator, defeated the Gauls in the plains of Albania. The Roman people obtained their deſire of chooſing one Conſul among the Plebeians. They allowed the nobility to chooſe a prætor, with the right of commanding in Rome. Two Curule Ædiles were alſo choſen.

Epaminondas made inroads into Peloponneſus. Chares, general of the Athenians, delivered the Phliaſians, beſieged by the Achaians.

366 Lucius Sextus, Firſt Conſul, choſen among the Plebeians. Rome afflicted with peſtilence. End of the Bœotian war, by the mediation of Artaxerxes, who died the ſame year, and was ſucceeded by Ochus, who reigned 21 years.

365 Death of Camillus at Rome. Continued plague. Dionyſius, tyrant of Syracuſe, courted by flattering philoſophers, among others, by the famous Ariſtippus. The Eleans defeated by the Arcadians and Athenians.

364 The inhabitants of Piſa made the Olympic games be repreſented, to the excluſion of the Eleans. The latter eraſed their Olympiad from the number of the others. Victory of Pelopidas, the Theban, over Alexander of Phera. Pelopidas ſlain in battle.

363 Lucius Manlius Imperioſus choſen dictator, to drive a nail into the Capitol, in order to ſtop the contagion.

Sedition among the Arcadians. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians embraced the cauſe of one party, and the Thebans that of the other. Battle at Mantinea, where the Thebans prevailed, but loſt their general,

Epaminondas.

362 M. Curtius leaped in full armour into a gulph in the forum. Genutius, Plebeian conſul, killed in a war againſt the Hernici. Appius, choſen dictator, defeated the enemy.

The Satrapes of Aſia rebelled againſt Artaxerxes. Tachos, King of Egypt, aſſiſted by the Greeks, declared war againſt the Perſians.

Ageſilaus commanded the infantry of Tachos, Chabrias the fleet. Nectanebes, ſon of the Egyptian king, forſook his father, and was received by Artaxerxes. Ageſilaus, beſieged by Tachos, made his way through the beſiegers, and afterwards died.

363 Titus Manlius gained a victory over a Gaul, who defied the Romans. He had the name of Torquatus on account of the Gaul's chain, which he afterwards wore.

360 Death of Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Perſia, after a reign of 46 years. Artaxerxes Ochus ſucceeded. Some pretend this to be Ahaſuerus, the huſband of Eſther, but it is probable he was of a more ancient date.

Alexander of Pheræ, gained a naval victory over the Athenians.

Q. Servilius Ahala, dictator, defeated the Gauls after a bloody battle near the Collatine Gate. Petelius triumphed over the Tiburtines.

359 Perdiccas III. King of Macedon, being killed by the Illyrians, his brother Philip, father of Alexander the Great, ſucceeded. He reigned 24 years; gained a victory over the Athenians, near Methone; made peace with them; reſtored Amphipolis; and ſubdued the Peonians and Illyrians.

Plato, at the perſuaſion of Dio, returned to Syracuſe, but Dionyſius ſoon expelled both. Plato went a third time into Sicily.

Ochus, King of Perſia, tranſported many Jews from Egypt into Hyrcania.

Death of Xenophon, the hiſtorian, at Corinth.

358 The Gauls defeated by C. Sulpitius, dictator. Plautius triumphed over the Hernici. Fabius ſurpriſed and defeated by the Tarquinians.

Byzantium, Rhodes, Coos, and Chios, leagued againſt the Athenians. Chabrias, general of the latter, ſlain in battle. Philip took Amphipolis, diſcovered a mine, whence he drew yearly 1000 talents of gold.

The temple of Delphos plundered by the inhabitants

of Phocis.

Dio in vain ſued for peace. Alexander, of Phera, being put to death by his wife, Philip, of Macedon, ſeized on Theſſaly.

356 The Faliſci and Tarquinians defeated by Fabius. C. Marcius Rutilius, firſt Plebeian dictator, defeated the Tuſcans, and triumphed without the conſent of the Senate.

Philiſtus, General of Dionyſius, driven from Syracuſe, put an end to his life. Dionyſius ſailed for Italy, leaving a garriſon in the citadel. The Syracuſans defeated by Dio. The garriſon of the citadel ſallied out to plunder the city, but were repulſed by Dio.

The war of the Allies continued in Greece, and terminated by the mediation of Perſia. Philip of Macedon, ſubdued the King of Thrace, Pannonia, and Illyria.

Birth of Alexander the Great. The ſame day the temple of Diana was burnt at Epheſus by Heroſtratus, who deſired to render his name immortal.

355 Beginning of the Sacred War, according to Diodorus. The Amphictyons had condemned the Phoceans to a fine, becauſe they occupied a portion of the ſacred field belonging to the temple at Delphi. Philomelus perſuaded the Phoceans to pillage the temple at Delphos. He defeated the Locrians, and perſuaded the Lacedemonians and Athenians to join him.

Demoſthenes is ſuppoſed to have delivered his firſt orations.

354 The Thebans ſubdued the Phoceans and Locrians. Philomelus killed himſelf, or fell in battle.

Firſt alliance of the Romans with the Samnites.

Dio, being ſtrangled by his troops, was ſucceeded by Calippus, who ruled thirteen months at Syracuſe.

353 T. Manlius, dictator againſt the Tarquinians.

Onomarchus, chief of the Phoceans, bravely reſiſted Philip. He was killed by his own ſoldiers, and ſucceeded in command by his brother Phayllus.

Mauſolus, king of Caria, died, after a reign of 24 years. Artemiſia, his wife, ſucceeded, and erected a magnificent tomb to her huſband; whence the name of Mauſoleum is given to ſuch monuments.

The Cherſoneſus ceded to the Athenians by the king of Thrace.

Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea, killed by Chio, a

disciple of Plato.

Hipparinus, ſon of Dionyſius, reſtored to his dominions in Sicily, ruled 2 years.

352 Caius Julius, dictator againſt the Tuſcans. Phayllus, leader of the Phoceans, defeated the Thebans, and died.

351 The Faliſci defeated by the Romans. The Tarquinians obtained a truce of 40 years. The Thebans aſſiſted with men and money from Perſia. Artaxerxes ſent a great army to ſubdue the Phœnician rebels and the iſle of Cyprus. Tennes, king of the Sidonians, revolted, but was ſoon after killed. The Sidonians ſet fire to their city, where they all periſhed.

350 Popilius defeated the Gauls. Protagoras, king of Salamine, ſubmitted to Perſia. Evagoras was ſlain. Egypt conquered by Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Perſia.

349 Greek pirates landed in Italy, and defeated the Latins.

Camillus put the Gauls to flight. M. Valerius, military tribune at the age of 23, killed a Gaul who had challenged any Roman to ſingle combat. He was called Corvinus, on account of a raven, who was ſaid to have favoured his ſucceſs.

Mentor, having the charge of the coaſts of Aſia, reduced under the dominion of Perſia the cities that had ſhaken off the yoke, and reconciled Artabazus and Memnon with the king.

348 Valerius made conſul when 23 years of age. The alliance with the Carthaginians renewed. Philip ſubdued the towns on the Helleſpont, ſeized on Olinthia by treachery, and ſold the inhabitants. He appointed the Olympic games, where he gained many friends.

Death of Plato the philoſopher. Speuſippus, his nephew, ſucceeded him in the academy.

347 End of the Sacred War, againſt the Phoceans.

Dionyſius recovered Syracuſe 10 years after his expulſion.

346 Philip admitted into the aſſembly of the Amphictyons with the two votes formerly belonging to the Phoceans, who were diſperſed, and their cities deſtroyed. Timoleon ſent by the Corinthians to aſſiſt Syracuſe againſt Dionyſius.

345 Lucius Furius, dictator, victorious over the Arunci. Timoleon, in ſpite of the Carthaginians, penetrated into Sicily. Dionyſius held the citadel, and Icelas the town of Syracuſe.

344 Reduced to extremity, Timoleon recovered himſelf by his prudence. Philip, of Macedon, laid waſte Illyria.

Jaddus, ſon of Jonathan, the 6th high prieſt ſince the captivity, ruled the Jews 20 years.

343 Beginning of the war between the Romans and Samnites, which laſted upwards of 60 years. Valerius defeated them. Cornelius, with his army, being cooped up by the Samnites, was reſcued by Decius, a military tribune. The Romans gained ſeveral victories, and the conſuls triumphed. Timoleon delivered Syracuſe from the tyranny of Dionyſius, who lived afterwards as a ſchoolmaſter in Corinth.

342 Sedition in the Roman army appeaſed by M. Valerius, the dictator. Timoleon defeated Icelas and Leptines. Great preparations of the Carthaginians againſt Sicily.

Birth of Epicurus, the philoſopher.

341 Peace between the Samnites and Romans. The conſuls abdicated, and an interregnum enſued.

Philip made war on the Athenians.

340 War between the Romans and Latins. Manlius condemned his ſon to death for having fought without orders. P. Decius devoted himſelf to death for the army. The Latins were vanquiſhed. Negociation for a peace between Philip and the Athenians.

Defeat of the Carthaginians in Sicily by Timoleon. Anaxarchus, of Abdera, the philoſopher flouriſhed.

339 Philo triumphed over the Latins, and, as a dictator, made very popular laws.

Timoleon expelled the revolted troops from Sicily.

Death of Speuſippus, Plato's ſucceſſor in the academy. Xenocrates ſucceeded him.

338 Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Perſia, poiſoned by the eunuch Bagoas, who placed on the throne Arſes, ſon of Ochus, who reigned two years. The Latins being entirely vanquiſhed, the conſuls entered Rome in triumph.

Victory of Philip, near Cheronea, over the Athenians and Bœotians, followed by a peace.

337 The Veſtal Minucia buried alive at Rome for having broken her vow of chaſtity. Philip choſen commander of all the Greeks againſt Perſia.

Timoleon became blind, and died, after ruling in Sicily eight years.

336 King Philip murdered by Pauſanias. Alexander, his

ſon, ſurnamed the Great, ſucceeded. Acceſſion of Darius Codomannus to the Perſian throne.

335 Alexander choſen general of the Greeks againſt Perſia. Darius put to death Bagoas who intended to poiſon him. Alexander deſtroyed the city of Thebes, 1200 years after its foundation.

334 Hoſtilities renewed by the Samnites.

Alexander invaded Aſia with 30,000 foot, and 4,500 horſe. Firſt victory at the Granicus. All the coaſt of Aſia ſubdued.

333 Alexander cured by Philip at Tarſus, gained a ſecond victory at Iſſus, in Cilicia. The mother, wife, and children of Darius were taken priſoners.

At Rome, M. Papirius Craſſus choſen dictator.

332 War between the Samnites and Alexander, king of Epirus. The latter became an ally of Rome.

Alexander the Great took Tyre, and gave the government to Abdalonymus, a poor man of regal extraction. Agis, king of Lacedæmon, favoured Darius, and conquered for him the iſle of Crete. The Greeks ſent a golden crown to Alexander, who took Damascus, with all the Perſian treaſures. Viſited Jeruſalem, and offered ſacrifice in the temple. Appointed Andromachus to govern Judea. Went into Egypt, and founded Alexandria.

331 170 Roman women tried and executed for poiſoning ſeveral citizens.

Darius ſued in vain for peace. Utter defeat of the Perſians at Arbela. Darius eſcaped with difficulty. Alexander became maſter of Aſia.

330 Troubles in Greece appeaſed by Antipater, who defeated Memnon in Thrace, and the Lacedemonians.

Alexander ſeized on Suſiana and Perſis, purſued Darius, who was killed in his flight by Beſſus.

Death of Socrates, the Greek orator.

329 Beſſus took the title of King, and excited the Bactrians to take arms. Hyrcania, with all its cities, as far as the Caſpian Sea, conquered by Alexander. He adopted the manners and apparel of the Perſian kings. A conſpiracy againſt him. Parmenio, and his ſon Philotas, are executed by his orders.

328 Alexander penetrated into Sogdiana, and married Roxana, the governor's daughter. He would oblige the Greeks to adore him. Caliſthenes a philoſopher, and diſciple of Ariſtotle, is ſaid to have ſuffered death

for refuſing.

327 War of the Romans againſt the Palepolitans and Samnites. M. Claudius Marcellus, dictator, abdicated that office by reaſon of the irregularity of his election.

Alexander entered India, defeated and took Porus; equipped a fleet to ſail the ocean; founded ſeveral cities; and wiſhed to paſs the Ganges, but could not prevail with his army to do ſo. Obliged to return, he ſent part of his army along the coaſt.

326 Alexander, of Epirus, uncle of Alexander the Great, was ſlain in Italy by the Lucanians and Apulians. Publius, proconſul, triumphed over the Paleopolitans. Alexander the Great recruited his troops in Perſia, entered Media, and took Ecbatana. Hepheſtion, his favourite, died of exceſs. Alexander ſubdued the Coſſeans, and marched towards Babylon. 8,000 Greek ſoldiers, diſmiſſed by Alexander, entered Laconia, and choſe Leoſthenes for their General.

325 Papirius Curſor, dictator, triumphed over the Samnites.

Alexander entered Babylon contrary to the advice of the Chaldeans, who endeavoured to diſſuade him from it.

324 Ambaſſadors came from all parts of the world to Alexander. He ſpent 13,000 talents at the funeral of Hepheſtion. Gave himſelf up to intemperance, and died after a reign of twelve years and ſeven months, without appointing a ſucceſſor. Arideus, ſon of Philip, was choſen king. He took the name of Philip. The generals divided the conqueſts of Alexander among them. Roxana being delivered of a ſon, he was called Alexander, and joined with Arideus in the ſupreme power.

Perdiccas, with the command of the troops, acted as guardian of the two kings.

Death of Diogenes, the Cynic philoſopher.

323 Truce of one year between the Romans and Samnites. The Athenians and Etolians ſhook off the Macedonian yoke. Antipater was defeated in Theſſaly.

322 Aulus Cornelius Arvina, dictator, defeated the Samnites. The Greeks beaten at ſea by the Macedonians. Demoſthenes was recalled from exile. The Athenians, again defeated, obtained peace on very hard terms. Demoſthenes fled and poiſoned himſelf. Antipater, Craterus, and Antigonus, joined againſt Perdiccas, who attacked Ptolemy, and ſent Eumenes

againſt Antipater and Craterus. Perdiccas was ſlain in croſſing the Nile. Pithon and Arideus were declared guardians to Alexander's ſon. Death of Ariſtotle, aged 63. He was ſucceeded by Theophraſtus. Menander's firſt comedy acted at Athens. The body of Alexander tranſported into Egypt, and depoſited at Alexandria.

321 The Romans defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks, or defile; and obliged to paſs under the yoke. Antipater made guardian of the young king. He gives the command of the army to Antigonus, who defeats Eumenes, Alcetas, and Attalus.

320 The Romans avenged the diſgrace of the preceding year, by defeating the Samnites, and making them paſs under the yoke. Eumenes made peace with Antigonus. Polyſperchon reſtored liberty to the cities of Greece.

319 The Samnites, again defeated, obtained a truce of two years.

318 Nicanor, refuſing to free Athens, ſeized the citadel and the Piræus. He was aſſiſted by Caſſander and the fleet of Antigonus againſt Polyſperchon and his ſon Alexander. The Athenians put to death unjuſtly Phocion, their patriotic general and orator, and ſurrendered to Caſſander, who gave the command of the city to Demetrius Phalereus.

317 Olympias cauſed Arideus, brother of Alexander, to be put to death.

316 Luc. Emilius, the dictator, put to flight the army of the Samnites. Olympias put to death by Caſſander, who eſpouſed Theſſalonia, ſiſter of Alexander.

315 Quintus Fabius, the dictator, defeated the Samnites. Eumenes taken priſoner, and put to death by Antigonus. Pithon, in Media, ſhared the ſame fate. Antigonus entered Babylon. Seleucus fled to Ptolemy, who joined Caſſander againſt Antigonus. Polyclitus, general of Seleucus, gained two battles; one by ſea, the other by land.

314 The Samnites defeated by the Roman conſuls.
Caius Petelius Libon, dictator, took Nola. The war continued between Antigonus and Caſſander.

312 Seleucus Nicator, or the Conqueror, made himſelf maſter of Babylon, and ſoon after took the title of king of Syria. The Romans continued the war with the Samnites under C. Junius Bubulcus, dictator. Appius

Claudius cauſed the Appian way to be made. Ptolemy ſubdued the Cyrenians, the iſle of Cyprus, and aſſiſted by Seleucus, ſeized Phenicia. In Sicily Agathocles had raiſed himſelf to the ſovereign power. War between him and the Carthaginians.

311 Caſſander Lyſimachus and Ptolemy made peace with Antigonus. Caſſander put Roxana to death with her ſon, and uſurped the Macedonian ſceptre.

310 The Tuſcans vanquiſhed, and 60,000 put to the ſword by Fabius.

Papirius made dictator.

Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians in Africa.

New war between Antigonus and Ptolemy. Polyſperchon levied troops under the name of Hercules, ſon of Alexander. Democracy reſtored in the government of Athens.

309 L. Papirius, dictator, gained a conſiderable victory over the Samnites. Hamilcar defeated and killed at Syracuſe. Agathocles in great danger from a mutiny among his ſoldiers in Africa.

308 Fabius and Decius gained ſeveral victories over petty nations in Italy.

The Carthaginians again defeated by Agathocles.

307 The Samnites defeated by Fabius, and the Salentines by Volumnius.

Liberty reſtored to Athens by Demetrius, ſon of Antigonus. Agathocles, after taking Utica, returned to Sicily to bring ſuccour to his ſon, Archagathus, in Africa.

He was taken and bound by his own ſoldiers; but ſoon after, being releaſed, he eſcaped to Sicily. His children were ſtrangled by the military: he avenged himſelf on the wives and children of the ſoldiers, and declared himſelf king.

306 The Romans made alliance with the Carthaginians for the third time.

305 The Samnites twice defeated. Rhodes beſieged by Demetrius.

Agathocles gained a victory over Dinocrates, and made peace with the exiles.

304 Peace granted to the Samnites. The Equi defeated, and 41 towns taken in 60 days.

Demetrius obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Rhodes.

Agathocles put to the ſword the people of Lipari; not ſparing the temples; his fleet, laden with booty,

was loſt.
Seleucus founded Antioch, &c.
303 Colonies ſent from Rome to Sora, Alba, and the country of the Equi.
Demetrius reſtored liberty to the cities of Greece: transferred Sicyonia, Corinth, and other towns to different ſites.
302 C. Julius Bubulcus, dictator againſt the Equi, dedicated the temple of Health. League of Caſſander, Lysimachus, Seleucus and others, againſt Antigonus.
301 Q. Fabius Maximus, and M. Valerius Flaccus, dictators. The latter triumphed over the Tuſcans.
Great battle at Ipſus, in Phrygia. Antigonus ſlain; Demetrius fled to Athens, but was refuſed admiſſion. Their dominions were divided among the conquerors.
300 The dictator, Valerius, made conſul.
Seleucus made alliance with Demetrius, and eſpouſed his daughter Stratonice.
Agathocles obliged Caſſander to raiſe the ſiege of Corcyra, and ſet fire to the Macedonian fleet.
Arceſilaus, founder of the new academy, began to be known.
299 Demetrius garriſoned Tyre, Sidon and Cilicia. He marched againſt Athens.
298 War with the Etrurians and Tuſcans. Death of Caſſander, king of Macedon. Philip, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded, and reigned one year.
297 The Samnites again defeated: the two conſuls continued for ſix months. After the death of Philip, his two brothers, Antipater and Alexander, diſputed for the crown: Antipater put his own mother, Theſſalonice, to death, for favouring his brother.
296 The Romans continued with ſucceſs the war with the Samnites and Etrurians.
Alexander, of Macedon, implored the aid of Pyrrhus againſt his brother. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, ſeized the port of Macedon for himſelf.
295 Decius devoted himſelf to death, after his father's example, for the army.
Demetrius defeated Archidamus, king of Sparta, and laid ſiege to the city, but returned on hearing that Pyrrhus had entered Macedon.
294 Another victory over the Samnites, who paſſed under the yoke. Attilius vowed a temple to Jupiter Stator. Volutius, ſucceſsful in Etruria, triumphed con-

trary to the will of the ſenate.

294 Demetrius reigned over Macedonia 6 years.

Antiochus, ſon of Seleucus, in love with Stratonice, his father's wife, fell ſick. His father yielded his wife, and a part of his kingdom to his ſon.

A cenſus taken at Rome of 270,000 Roman citizens.

Eleazar ſucceeded Simon, his brother, as high prieſt, and governed 32 years.

293 The Samnites routed by Papirius; the Tuſcans by Carvilius. Demetrius allowed all exiles to return to Athens.

The firſt dial placed at Rome in the temple of Quirinus, by Papirius.

292 Lyſimachus taken priſoner by the king of the Getæ, was liberated on ceding all beyond the Danube.

Pyrrhus expelled from Theſſaly by Demetrius.

291 Fabius Maximus offering to ſerve under his ſon, Fabius Gurges defeated the Samnites, with the ſlaughter of 24,000 of their men.

Pythian games celebrated at Athens. Demetrius made war on the Etolians, and on Pyrrhus.

290 Man. Curius defeated the Samnites, and put an end to a war which had laſted 49 years.

Agathocles ſent his ſon to Demetrius, who treated him with honour. Demetrius levied an immenſe army to enter Aſia. Seleucus, Lyſimachus, Ptolemy, and Pyrrhus, combined againſt him.

Seleucus transferred the Jews into the cities he had built, and made them citizens.

289 Agathocles poiſoned by Menon, at the ſolicitation of his grandſon. Demetrius expelled from Macedonia. Sought in vain aſſiſtance from the cities of Greece. Athens was the firſt to revolt, and choſe a prætor. Demetrius entered Aſia by the advice of Crates, philoſopher.

288 Demetrius forſaken by his army, ſurrendered to Seleucus, king of Syria, and died the year following.

286 Pyrrhus deſpiſed by the Macedonians, abdicated, and was ſucceeded by Lyſimachus, who reigned five years and a half. Quintus Hortenſius, dictator, the firſt who died in that office.

285 Lyſimachus poiſoned his ſon Agathocles, accuſed by his ſtep-mother of an inceſtuous attempt on her.

Ptolemy Philadelphus began to reign with his father in Egypt.

284 Foundation of the Achaian republic, conſiſting of twelve towns.

Death of Ptolemy Lagus, after a reign of 40 years, in Egypt. He was called Soter, or Saviour. His ſon, Ptolemy Philadelphus ſucceeded. The Gauls began to make war on the Romans.

283 The Romans ſent againſt them Luc. Cecilius, prætor, who was ſlain with 13,000 men. Deputies ſent to treat of the ranſom of priſoners were put to death by the Gauls. The Romans gained a victory in Ciſalpine Gaul.

282 The Boii were cut to pieces by the Romans and obliged to make peace.

War between Lyſimachus, aged 74, and Seleucus, aged 77: Lyſimachus was ſlain. Beginning of the kingdom of Pergamus, in Aſia.

281 Seleucus, king of Macedon, after ſeven months reign, was murdered by Ceraunus ſon of Ptolemy, to whom he had given refuge at his court.

Antiochus Soter, ſon of Seleucus, ſucceeded his father in Syria, and reigned twenty years. Ptolemy Ceraunus uſurped the throne of Macedon. War between the Romans and Tarentines: Balbula, conſul, defeated them, the Samnites, and the Salentines.

280 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, came into Italy to aſſiſt the Tarentines. He defeated the Romans, who were panic-ſtruck at his elephants. He releaſed his priſoners without ranſom.

279 Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedonia, killed by the Gauls. Softhenes having expelled the Gauls, accepted the government under the name of general.

Icelas, king of Syracuſe, expelled by Thynion.

278 The phyſician of Pyrrhus offered to Fabricius to poiſon his king. The Roman gave up the traitor. Pyrrhus left Italy, and made peace. Brennus, general of the Gauls, invaded Macedon, killed Softhenes, and marched into Greece to pillage the temple of Delphos.

277 Antigonus Gonatas reigned in Macedonia near 33 years.

The Romans continued the war againſt the Samnites and Tarentines; and Pyrrhus againſt the Carthaginians in Sicily. The Gauls ſeized Thrace, and laid Byzantium under contribution.

276 Continuation of the war in Sicily.

275 Pyrrhus, unſucceſsful in Sicily, returned to Italy, and

was defeated by the Romans. Hiero chosen commander at Syracuse.

274 Return of Pyrrhus into Epirus. He then invaded Macedon, and having defeated Antigonus made himself be declared king. The Vestal Sextilia buried alive for violating her virginity.

272 Pyrrhus entered the country of Lacedemon.

He was obliged to retreat, and died before Argos, by a tile which a woman threw upon him.

The Tarentines, Samnites, and Brutians defeated. The Romans granted peace and liberty to the Samnites. Aratus, a Greek astronomer flourished, as also the poet Callimachus.

271 A legion, seizing on Rhegium, were defeated and put to the sword.

Death of Epicurus, aged 72 years.

270 The Gauls founded the state of Galatia in Asia.

269 The Romans began to coin silver money.

268 The consuls triumphed over Picentum, a temple vowed to the earth.

267 Salentum and Brundusium subdued by the Romans.

266 The number of Roman citizens found to be 292,244.

265 The Mamertines, oppressed by the Carthaginians, demanded aid of the Romans.

264 First Punic war, which lasted 24 years.—Appius obliged Hiero to quit Messina, and to return to Syracuse.

This year, Diognetes being archon of Athens, the chronology of the Arundelian marbles was composed.

263 Eumenes, son of Eumenes, reigned in Pergamus.

The two consuls in Sicily granted peace to Hiero.

262 Agrigentum, in Sicily, taken by the consuls.

Manasses, son of Jaddus, tenth high priest since the captivity, ruled 26 years.

261 A fleet equipped by the Romans.

260 First naval victory of the Romans under Duilius over the Carthaginians.

259 L. Cornelius defeated the Sardinians, Corsicans, and Hanno, leader of the Carthaginians.

258 The war in Sicily continued. Imperial Dynasty of China called Ta Asin. Six emperors of this race reign.

257 Att. Regulus defeated at sea; afterwards gained a victory over the Carthaginians.

Annibal the elder was cashiered by the Carthaginian army, after the defeat of his fleet.

256 New victory of the Romans at ſea. Attil. Regulus obliged the Carthaginians to a diſadvantageous peace. Manlius brought 27,000 captives to Rome.

Antigonus Gonatas reſtored liberty to Athens.

Beginning of the Parthian kingdom under Arſaces.

255 Xantippus, the Spartan, invited by the Carthaginians, took Regulus priſoner. The conſuls defeated the Carthaginians at ſea: but loſt by a ſtorm 220 veſſels they had taken.

The Achaians began to chooſe two prætors inſtead of one.

254 The Romans, with a new fleet, laid ſiege to Palermo.

253 Another ſtorm deſtroyed 150 veſſels of the Romans.

252 Roman citizens amounted to 297,797.

The Carthaginians recovered their power at ſea after the retreat of the Romans.

251 Aſdrubal defeated in Sicily; was condemned to death at Carthage.

Aratus, the Sicyonian, twenty years of age, united his country to the Achaian league.

250 The Romans equipped another fleet. The Carthaginian General returned from Africa, and put the Romans to flight. Theodotus aſſumed the title of king of Bactria. Other eaſtern nations followed his example.

249 Pub. Claudius loſt 93 veſſels. The Carthaginians ſet fire to the Roman fleet before Lilybæum.

248 No fleet being equipped by the Romans, the Carthaginians laid waſte all their coaſts.—Alliance between Ptolemy Philadelphus and Antiochus Theos.

247 Rome counted 231,222 citizens.

Seleucus II. ſurnamed Callinicus, ſucceeded Antiochus, and reigned 21 years.

Ptol. Evergetes ſucceeded Ptol. Philadelphus in Egypt.

246 Onias, the high prieſt, failing to pay the wonted tribute, offended Ptolemy. His nephew, Joſeph, appeaſed him.

244 Demetrius, ſecond ſon of Antigonus Gonatas reigned in Macedonia ten years.

243 Aratus, chief of the Achaians, ſeized Corinth. The Etolians joined the Achaians.

242 The Romans, equipping a new fleet, defeated the Carthaginians, ſinking fifty of their veſſels, and taking

ſeventy.

241 End of the firſt Punic war; the Carthaginians obliged to cede all the iſlands in the Mediterranean, and to pay a tribute for twenty years.

239 The poet Livius Andronicus was the firſt to repreſent tragedies and comedies at Rome.

238 Birth of the poet Ennius.

Revolt of the Gauls.

Aſdrubal, ſent into Spain from Carthage, took with him Annibal, then nine years old.

236 Onias II. ſon of Simon, ruled at Jeruſalem fourteen years.

235 The temple of Janus ſhut, for the firſt time ſince the days of Numa Pompilius.

234 Carvilius triumphed over the Sardinians.

Nævius produced one hundred pieces for the Roman theatre.

233 Fabius defeated the Ligurians and the Sardinians.

232 Death of Demetrius II. king of Macedon.

Flaminius paſſed an agrarian law for dividing the lands of the people of Piſa, which cauſed the Ciſalpine Gauls to revolt.

Spur. Carvilius, the firſt Roman who divorced his wife.

231 The Sardinians and Corſicans defeated.

230 Teuta, queen of Illyria, allowing her ſubjects to act as pirates, put to death the Roman envoys.

229 War againſt Illyria by ſea and land: the Romans took ſeveral towns.

Cleomenes, king of Sparta, put to death the Ephori.

228 Teuta obtained peace on agreeing to pay yearly tribute.

The Etolians conſpired againſt the Achaians.

Seleucus III. ſon of Antiochus Callinicus, reigned in Syria three years.

226 Great preparations at Rome againſt the Ciſalpine Gauls.

Hiero furniſhed victualling for the army, which was paid at the peace.

225 Great battle between the Gauls and Romans. The former loſt their king, and were defeated.

224 The conſuls defeated the Boii and Inſubrians, and paſſed the Po for the firſt time.

Antiochus the Great became king of Syria, and reigned thirty-ſix years.

Earthquake which overturned the coloſſus at Rhodes.

Simon II. ſon of Onias II. the twelfth high prieſt after the Captivity, ruled twenty years.

223 The Gauls again defeated.

222 The Inſubrians ſubdued.

Cleomenes, overcome by Antigonus, fled to Egypt. Antigonus took Sparta, and reſtored its liberty.

221 Ptol. Philopater, fourth king of Egypt, reigned ſeventeen years.

Death of Antigonus, king of Macedon.

220 The citizens of Rome amounted to 270,210. Four new tribes added of ſlaves ſet at liberty.

Aſdrubal being killed, Annibal ſucceeded him in Spain.

Philip, king of Macedon, began to reign, being of age. He ruled forty-two years.

219 Emilius, conſul, defeated the Illyrians. Demetrius, their king, took refuge with Philip.

Annibal ſubdued Spain as far as the Ebro.

Archagathus, the firſt phyſician that came to Rome.

Annibal took Saguntum, a city allied with Rome. The inhabitants, after a ſiege of ſeven months, all periſhed by the ſwords of the enemy or their own.

The Romans ſent ambaſſadors to demand Annibal. Carthage refuſed to deliver him.

218 Beginning of the war between the Achaians and the Etolians.

Extinction of the race of Hercules at Sparta.

218 Second Punic war.

Scipio ſent into Spain; Sempronius into Africa.

Annibal croſſed the Alps with an army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horſe.

217 Flaminius, conſul, defeated and ſlain with 15,000 men, by Annibal, near the lake Traſimene. Q. Fabius Maximus, the dictator, gained time, and recovered the affairs of Rome.

Antiochus the Great came to Jeruſalem, and wiſhing to enter the holy of holies, was prevented by a prodigy.

216 Famous victory of Annibal over the Romans at Cannæ. 40,000 killed, 3,000 priſoners.

Antiochus croſſed Mount Taurus, made an alliance with Attalus, and declared war againſt Acheus.

The Romans refuſed to ranſom the priſoners taken at Cannæ. Several nations in Italy ſubmitted to Annibal. Philopater deterred by prodigies from obliging

the Jews to change their religion.

215 Philip, king of Macedon, made an alliance with Annibal.

After the death of Hiero, his grandchild Hieronymus, ruined the kingdom of Sicily.

214 Achæus revolted againſt Antiochus, took refuge at Sardes, where he was beſieged.

Archimedes ſaved the town of Syracuſe from falling into the hands of the Romans.

212 Syracuſe taken by the Romans, after a three years ſiege. Archimedes, the celebrated mathematician, ſlain. The two Scipios were killed in Spain. Luc. Marcius defeated the Carthaginians, with the ſlaughter of 37,000 men.

Annibal took Tarentum.

212 Gracchus, proconſul, aſſaſſinated by treachery. The Romans waſting Greece, the Achaians implored aid of Philip.

211 Publius Scipio, aged 24, ſent into Spain.

Antiochus the Great conquered Judea.

210 P. Scipio took New Carthage in Spain.

The Chineſe annals begin to notice the great empire of the Huns in Tartary. It was deſtroyed A. D. 93.

209 Marcellus gained a battle againſt Annibal. P. Scipio ſucceſsful againſt Aſdrubal. The number of Roman citizens 227,107.

208 Marcellus, conſul, killed by Annibal in an ambuſcade: the other conſul wounded.

Aſdrubal ſent to the aid of Annibal, was intercepted, defeated, and killed.

207 Beginning of the Imperial Dynaſty of China, called Han. This race had 25 Emperors till A. D. 220. They reſtored the ſciences among the Chineſe, and had great wars with the Huns or Tartars; whence ſome Chineſe ſettled on the Caſpian Sea, and had intercourſe with other nations.

206 P. Scipio defeated Aſdrubal, expelled the Carthaginians from Spain, went over into Africa, and returned to Rome, loaded with booty, which he depoſited in the treaſury.

205 Scipio ſent to Sicily to prepare for his expedition againſt Carthage.

204 Scipio, ordered to Africa, laid ſiege to Utica.

Death of Ptol. Philopater. His ſucceſſor was Ptol. Epiphanes, only 4 years old.

203 Scipio took the camps of Aſdrubal and Lyphax, and ſeveral towns.

The Carthaginians recalled Annibal. Scipio granted a truce to Carthage, which ſent deputies to Rome. Annibal returned to Africa.

Antiochus and Philip divide the kingdom of Ptol. Epiphanes.

202 Annibal entirely defeated by Scipio, who granted peace to Carthage.

Civil diſcord at Alexandria, among the tutors of the king.

201 End of the ſecond Punic war; the Senate having granted peace to Carthage.

200 Firſt Macedonian war. Philip laid ſiege to Abydos, where the inhabitants killed themſelves and families.

199 Cn. Bebeius Tamphilus ſurrounded, with his whole army, by the Inſubrian Gauls.

198 The conſul Quinctius repulſed Philip in Epirus. His brother ſeized on all the coaſt. The Romans made a league with the Achaians.

197 Eumenes ſucceeded Attalus, as king of Pergamus, and reigned 38 years.

Antiochus made himſelf maſter of Syria, and treated the Jews with mildneſs.

196 End of the war with Philip. Greece reſtored to liberty.

195 Annibal took refuge with Antiochus, king of Syria.

The Celtiberians in Spain twice defeated by the Romans.

194 The Senate, for the firſt time, at the public theatre, in a place ſeparated from the people.

Cato, proconſul, received the honours of a triumph for conquering Citerior Spain.

192 Beginning of the Syrian war. Antiochus, perſuaded by Annibal, ſeized Greece and the adjacent iſles.

191 Attilius, conſul, defeated Antiochus at the Straits of Thermopylæ. The Romans gained a naval victory over the Athenians.

190 Luc. Scipio, and his brother Publius, entered Aſia, and defeated Antiochus.

189 The Senate granted peace to Antiochus, and gave audience to the deputies of Eumenes, of Rhodes, and others. The Greek cities in Aſia recovered their liberty.

The Lacedemonians quitted the Achaians, and ſided

with Rome.

188 Manlius, proconſul, concluded an alliance with Antiochus. Philopœmen deſtroyed the walls of Sparta, and abrogated the laws of Lycurgus.

187 P. Scipio, accuſed of having ſold peace to Antiochus, withdrew from Rome. Luc. Scipio condemned for peculation, through the jealouſy of Marc. Portius Cato.

Seleucus, 4th ſon of Antiochus the Great, ſucceeded his father.

186 The pleaſures of Aſia begin to corrupt the auſtere morals of the Romans.

185 Death of P. Scipio Africanus.

183 Philopœmen, chief of the Achaians, taken by the Meſſenians, and put to death at the age of 70.

Death of Annibal, the moſt inveterate enemy of Rome.

182 Sparta added to the Achaian league. Death of Plautus, the comic poet.

180 Ptol. Philometor reigned in Egypt 35 years.

Philip, of Macedon, put to death his ſon Demetrius.

179 The citizens at Rome found to amount to 273,244.

300 towns in Spain deſtroyed by Gracchus.

178 Perſeus ſucceeded his father Philip, in Macedonia, and reigned 10 years.

177 War by the Romans in Iſtria, Liguria, and Sardinia.

176 Antiochus Epiphanes ſucceeded Seleucus in Syria, and reigned 11 years.

Jaſon expelled his brother Onias from the prieſthood, and ruled two or three years.

175 Perſeus, King of Macedon, ſent deputies to Carthage, who had audience in the night.

174 The ſame king endeavoured to gain the Greeks and Achaians. The Romans ſent deputies to Macedonia.

Antiochus came to Jeruſalem. He equipped a fleet in Phœnicia againſt Egypt.

173 Menelaus ſupplanted his brother Jaſon, and obtained the high prieſthood. He being ſtripped of his dignity, his brother Lyſimachus was inveſted with it.

172 Firſt expedition of Antiochus into Egypt. He defeated the Generals of Ptolemy, and obliged him and his ſiſter Cleopatra to retire to Alexandria.

171 Second war of the Romans againſt the Macedonians. Perſeus defeated Licinius. Licinius, in a ſecond battle, defeated Perſeus.

Antiochus, entering a ſecond time into Egypt, was ſtopped by a Roman deputy.

170 Antiochus, coming to Jeruſalem, put to death 80,000 in three days, and 43,000 were made priſoners, and as many ſold. He entered the temple, profaned the ſacred vaſes, and robbed the treaſury.

169 Perſeus ſurpriſed and put to flight. The Rhodians declared to the Romans that they would aſſiſt Perſeus, if they did not make peace. Perſeus aſſiſted by the Illyrians.

168 Emilius Paulus defeated Perſeus and the Illyrians.

Antiochus, coming to Antioch, put ſeveral Jews to death; among others the venerable Eleazar.

Mattathias, the prieſt, chief of the Aſmonean race, declared war againſt Antiochus.

167 Macedonia made a province by Emilius Paulus, who led Perſeus and his ſons in his triumph at Rome.

Death of Mattathias. His ſon, Judas Machabeus, continued the war.

166 Marcellus, conſul, defeated the Gauls; Sulpitius, the Ligurians.

Judas Machabeus became leader of the Jews.

165 Lyſias, commanding in Syria, defeated by the Jews; as alſo Gorgias.

Judas purified the temple, and reſtored divine worſhip.

164 The citizens of Rome, 327,032 in number. Death of Antiochus, of a loathſome diſeaſe. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Eupator.

163 Antiochus Eupator made peace with the Jews, but deſtroyed the walls of Jeruſalem.

162 Demetrius Soter, ſon of Seleucus, eſcaped from his captivity at Rome; came into Syria, &c. recovered the dominions of his father. He reigned eleven years.

A peace between Demetrius and the Jews.

161 Judas being killed by Bacchides: Jonathas, his brother, took the command.

160 Death of L. Emilius Paulus, who left ſcarce enough for his widow's ſubſiſtence.

159 Death of the poet Terence. Roman citizens 332,814. Death of Eumenes, king of Pergamus; ſucceeded by his ſon Eumenes.

158 Attalus came to Rome to give ſatisfaction to the Romans. Young Eumenes reigned one year. Attalus ſucceeded him.

153 The Romans made war in Spain and Luſitania. Jonathas reſtored divine worſhip at Jeruſalem.

Deputies ſent from Rome to Carthage about the differences between Maſiniſſa and the Carthaginians.

152 New deputies ſent to Carthage.

151 The ſoldiers refuſed to march into Spain. P. Cornelius Emilius offered to go, and gained ſeveral victories.

Alexander Bala became king of Syria, having killed Demetrius.

149 Third Punic war. Utica ſurrendered, as did alſo Carthage: but the people being ordered to leave the town, they reſolved to ſtand a ſiege. Andriſcus, calling himſelf ſon of Perſeus, made himſelf maſter of Macedonia.

148 Maſiniſſa died in the arms of Scipio. The Romans took ſeveral cities in Africa.

Andriſcus being defeated, Macedonia became again a Roman province.

147 P. Scipio took the port of Carthage, and reduced the inhabitants to extremities.

146 Achaia and all Greece reduced to a tributary province of Rome. Carthage deſtroyed by Scipio.

Alexander Bala being killed, Demetrius Nicator reigned after him five years.

145 Ptolemy Evergetes II. or Phyſcon, reigned in Egypt twenty-eight years.

The people of Antioch revolted againſt Demetrius. The Jews delivered Demetrius, who was ſhut up in his palace.

Antiochus, ſon of Alexander Bala, ſeized Antioch, and made alliance with the high prieſt Jonathas.

144 Jonathas renewed the alliance made by Judas with the Romans and Lacedemonians.

Tryphon put Jonathas to death.

143 Simon ſucceeded his brother Jonathas, and reigned ten years.

142 Simon ſhook off the Syrian yoke, and fortified Jeruſalem.

141 War with Numantia, in Spain.

Tryphon uſurped the ſceptre of Syria, and reigned about four years.

140 Q. Pompey made unſucceſsful war with the Numantians.

Antiochus Sidetes married Cleopatra, the wife of his brother Demetrius.

139. The ſenate annulled the peace with Numantia, and continued the war under Popilius.

138 Junius, the conſul, carried on war in Luſitania. M. Popilius put to flight by the Numantians.

Death of Attalus, king of Pergamus. Attalus, his ſon, ſucceeded, and reigned five years.

137 The Numantians, with four thouſand men, defeated thirty thouſand Romans. Mancinus made a ſhameful peace. He was recalled, and Emilius ſent in his ſtead.

136 Brutus carried on war in Luſitania with great ſucceſs.

135 Calphurnius ſucceſsful againſt the Numantians.

John Hircanus ſucceeded his father Simon, and reigned twenty-eight years.

The Hiſtorical books of the Old Teſtament, and of the Maccabees end this year.

Antiochus Sidetes laid ſiege to Jeruſalem, but afterwards made peace with the Jews.

War of the ſlaves in Sicily.

134 Scipio, as conſul in Spain, reſtored military diſcipline.

133 Death of Attalus, who bequeathed the kingdom of Pergamus to the Roman people.

Numantia deſtroyed by Scipio. The ſlaves defeated in Sicily by Piſo.

132 End of the ſervile war by Popilius. Licinius, conſul, defeated, taken, and put to death. Death of Perpenna by ſickneſs.

131 Antiochus Sidetes undertook an expedition againſt the Parthians. John, high prieſt of the Jews, acquired the name of Hircanus, by his feats againſt the Hircanians. Antiochus fell at length into an ambuſcade, was killed, and his army cut to pieces.

Demetrius Nicator recovered his dominions in Syria, and reigned 4 years.

130 John Hircanus, on the death of Antiochus, ſeized Gerizim, and demoliſhed the Samaritan temple.

129 Aquilius put an end to the war with Ariſtonicus, about the kingdom of Pergamus.

The Egyptians riſing againſt Ptol. Evergetes, burnt down his palace. The king fled to Cyprus. Scipio found dead in his bed.

128 John Hircanus ſubdued the Idumeans.

Demetrius was defeated by Alexander, calling himſelf ſon of Bala. Cleopatra killed her huſband Demetrius.

127 Seleucus V. ſon of Demetrius and Cleopatra, having

ſeized part of Syria, was murdered by his mother's orders.

126 A Chineſe officer travelled near the Caſpian Sea, and was preſent at a battle between the Scythians and the Parthians.

125 Fulvius promiſed to all the Italians the right of Roman citizens.

124 Sextius, conſul, defeated the Salians in Gaul, and founded a colony at Aix, in Provence.

123 The Senate ordered Carthage to be rebuilt 22 years after its deſtruction.

Mithridates VI. King of Pontus, famous by his wars with the Romans, began to reign.

122 Domitius defeated the people of Auvergne and the Allobroges.

121 Fabius terminated the war againſt the Allobroges. Gallia Narbonenſis reduced to a province. Sedition at Rome, excited by C. Gracchus.

120 Antiochus Gryphus obliged his mother, Cleopatra, to take the poiſon ſhe intended for him.

119 C. Marius, tribune, put Metellus in priſon.

118 A colony ſent to Narbonne.

117 The Gauls defeated by Marcius, proconſul.

114 Antiochus IX. expelled his brother, Antiochus Gryphus, from Antioch, eſpouſed Cleopatra, who was divorced by Ptolemy Lathyrus, and reigned eighteen years.

112 Antiochus IX. expelled from Antioch by Gryphus.

111 Rome declared war againſt Jugurtha, king of Numidia.

110 Poſthumius, conſul, corrupted by the preſents of Jugurtha.

109 The Cimbri entered Italy, and defeated Silanus, conſul.

John Hircanus took Samaria, having routed Ptolemy.

Metellus reſtored diſcipline, and defeated Jugurtha in two battles.

108 Scaurus, conſul, commanding in Gaul, was defeated by the Cimbri. The Romans began to make war in Luſitania.

107 Caſſius, conſul, ſlain in an engagement with the Helvetians of Baſle.

Death of John Hircanus. His ſon, Ariſtobulus, took the title of king, and reigned but one year.

Cleopatra dethroned her eldeſt ſon, Ptol. Lathyrus,

and raiſed his younger brother, Alexander to the throne. He reigned eighteen years.

106 Toulouſe taken by the Romans, with immenſe booty.

Birth of M. Tullius Cicero, and of the Great Pompey.

Alexander Janneus ſucceeded his brother Ariſtobulus, king of the Jews, and reigned twenty-ſeven years.

105 Battle betwixt the Romans and the Cimbri and Teutones.

105 80,000 Romans or allies, and 70,000 ſlaves, fell on this day.

104 Triumph of Marius on the defeat of Jugurtha.

102 Marius cut to pieces the Teutones and Ambrones near the town of Aix; 200,000 were killed and 80,000 taken priſoners.

101 L. Apul. Saturninus, tribune, created diſturbances, being ſupported by Marius.

100 The Agrarian law propoſed by Saturninus.

99 Alexander, king of Judea, beſieged Ptolemais or Acre.

98 Ptol. Lathyrus defeated Alexander. Cleopatra's troops put Ptolemy to flight.

97 Ptol. Lathyrus ſeized Gadara and Amathunta.

Alexander beſieged and took the towns of Raphia and Anthedon.

96 Death of Ptolemy, king of Cyrene, who bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans.

Death of Antiochus Gryphus, after a reign of twenty-nine years.

95 Seleucus, ſon of Gryphus, defeated and ſlew Antiochus IX. His ſon, Antiochus X. ſucceeded to his part of Syria.

94 Seleucus, ſon of Gryphus, put to flight by Antiochus, took refuge in Mopſueſta, where he was burnt to death by the inhabitants, with all his friends.

93 Antiochus, ſecond ſon of Gryphus, defeated and drowned. His brothers, Philip and Demetrius, ſucceeded in his ſtead.

91 M. Livius Druſus having propoſed to make the allies citizens of Rome, was killed by perſons unknown.

90 In the war with the allies, Lucius Cæſar was defeated by Vettius: Cato rallied his troops, and proved ſucceſsful.

Antiochus Euſebius, vanquiſhed by Philip and Demetrius, retired to the Parthians.

Cleopatra put to death by her ſon, Ptol. Alexander, king of Egypt.

89 L. Sylla defeated the Samnites. L. Porcius, conſul, ſlain.

88 War againſt Mithridates. Sylla being named to command, Marius cauſed him to be diveſted of authority. Sylla became maſter of Rome, and expelled Marius.

Mithridates ravaged Phrygia, put to death the ambaſſadors and all the Romans in Aſia, ſeized Macedon, Thrace, and all Greece.

Plot. Alexander expelled from Egypt, and his brother Lathyrus reſtored.

87 Rome beſieged by the four armies of Cinna, Marius, Carbo, and Sertorius.

87 The city being taken, a great deal of bloodſhed enſued.

Plotius Gallus, firſt teacher of rhetoric at Rome.

86 Sylla retook Athens, and reſtored it to liberty.

85 L. Flaccus, ſent to ſucceed Sylla, was killed.

Tigranes, king of Armenia, acknowledged king of Syria, reigned eighteen years.

84 Civil war with Sylla. Cinna, the conſul, ſlain. The ſenate ſent deputies to Sylla, to treat for a peace.

83 Sylla, croſſing the ſea, gained a great victory over Narbanus.

Q. Sertorius, deſpairing of the affairs of Marius, ſet out for his province in Spain. Cn. Pompey joined Sylla with three legions.

Burning of the temple of Delphi.

Sylla defeated Marius, and was declared perpetual dictator. Murena undertook the war with Mithridates.

81 Sylla, recalling Murena, defeated Mithridates, and entered Rome in triumph.

Death of Ptol. Lathyrus; Berenice Cleopatra, his daughter, ſucceeded. After ſix months, ſhe married Alexander II. ſon of Alexander I. whom Sylla had ſent to govern. He put her to death after a few days, and reigned 15 years.

80 Metellus, conſul, commanded the Roman army againſt Sertorius in Spain.

79 Sylla abdicated the dictatorſhip.

Alexandra, widow of Alexander Janneus, king of Judea, reigned, after his death, eleven years.

78 Death of Sylla, aged ſixty years.

Lepidus, conſul, wiſhing to annul all the acts of Sylla, was oppoſed by his colleague, Catulus, and expelled from Rome.

77 Catulus and Pompey defeated Lepidus's army, and

drove him to Sardinia, where he died.

Cn. Dolabella, ſucceſsful in Macedonia, entered Rome in triumph. Claudius made war in Thrace. Pompey marched againſt Sertorius.

76 Pompey and Metellus were defeated by Sertorius and Perpenna.

74 Alliance between Sertorius and Mithridates, who, ſeizing Bythinia, beſieged Cotta, the conſul, in the town of Chalcedon; but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege by Lucullus.

P. Servilius Iſauricus reduced Crete and Cilicia to provinces.

73 Beginning of the war againſt the ſlaves in Italy, whoſe leader was Spartacus.

Sertorius put to death by his own party.

Pompey recovered Spain. Ptol. Dionyſius or Anteles reigned in Egypt 14 years.

72 C. Curio triumphed at Rome for having vanquiſhed the Lacedemonians.

71 Lucullus defeated Mithridates, and obliged him to fly to Tigranes in Armenia.

70 Hircanus II. high prieſt, reigned after the death of his mother.

Cenſors reſtored at Rome. Birth of Virgil, the Latin poet.

69 Lucullus entered Armenia, defeated Tigranes, and took the city of Tigranocerta.

68 Lucullus took Niſibé, defeated Mithridates, and acknowledged Antiochus king of Syria.

67 Pompey obtained the command againſt the pirates.

Lucullus abandoned by his army. Mithridates recovered his dominions.

66 Pompey defeated Mithridates, who was refuſed an aſylum by Tigranes. Tigranes ſubmitted to Pompey, who left him Armenia only. Conſpiracy of Piſo and Cataline, at Rome, diſcovered.

65 Pompey defeated the Iberians, purſued Mithridates, and made great ſlaughter of the Albanians.

64 Phraates, king of Parthia, declared war againſt Tigranes, who aſked ſuccour from Pompey; but not obtaining it in time, made peace.

Pompey made Syria a Roman province.

63 Pharnaces obliged his father Mithridates to kill himſelf. Pompey entered Jeruſalem, impoſed a tribute, reſtored Hircanus, and led away Ariſtobulus captive.

Birth of Auguſtus.

62 The army of Cataline cut to pieces, and he ſlain in battle.

61 Pompey entered Rome in triumph.

60 Firſt triumvirate. Pompey, Craſſus, and Cæſar leagued together.

59 Cæſar paſſed the Agrarian law, impriſoned Cato for oppoſing it, and obtained Ciſalpine Gaul for three years, and Tranſalpine Gaul for five years.

58 Cicero baniſhed. The Helvetians and Arioviſtus defeated by Cæſar.

57 Return of Cicero from exile.
Cæſar ſucceſsful in Gaul.

56 Cæſar wintered at Lucca. Pompey and Craſſus joined him there.
Hircanus reſtored to the high prieſthood at Jeruſalem.
Five juſticiary tribunes appointed by the Romans in Judea.

55 Craſſus had the government of Syria, Pompey of Spain, and Cæſar of Gaul. Expedition of Cæſar into Germany and Great Britain.
Pompey appeaſed the troubles in Judea.

54 Craſſus made war on the Parthians. Second expedition of Cæſar into Britain.

53 Craſſus cut off by the Parthians.

52 Pompey choſen ſole conſul. Milo condemned to baniſhment for having killed Clodius.

51 Cicero, proconſul in Cilicia, ſaluted imperator by the military.
Caſſius drove the Parthians from Syria.
Death of Ptolemy Auletes.

50 Mutual diſtruſt between Cæſar, Pompey, and the Senate.

49 Civil war between Cæſar and Pompey. The Senate named a day for Cæſar to diſband his troops. Mark Antony and Caſſius, with Curio, joined Cæſar, who ſeized on Rimini, defeated part of Pompey's army in Spain, and received the remainder on capitulation. Pompey marched from Rome. Cæſar named dictator. On his abdication, he was named conſul to Servilius. Ariſtobulus poiſoned in Judea.

48 Battle of Pharſalia, in Macedon. Pompey vanquiſhed by Cæſar, retired to Egypt, where Ptolemy cauſed him to be put to death. Cato retired to Africa.
Antipater, father of Herod, made governor of Judea.

47 Alexandria taken by Cæſar. Part of the Alexandrine library burnt.

46 Pharnaces, king of Boſphorus, conquered by Cæſar.
Cato, Scipio, and Petreius, defeated by Cæſar in Africa, put themſelves to death.
Cæſar returned in triumph to Rome. He cauſed the calendar to be corrected by Soſigenes, a mathematician.

45 End of the civil war, by the total defeat of the ſons of Pompey in Spain. Cæſar triumphed at Rome, took the title of imperator, was choſen conſul for 10 years, and perpetual dictator.

44 Cæſar ſlain in the Senate by Brutus and Caſſius, with other conſpirators, who ſeized on the capitol. Mark Antony excited a ſedition, expelled Brutus, and was himſelf expelled by Cæſar Auguſtus.

43 Auguſtus, ſent againſt Antony, made a league with him and Lepidus to govern under the name of Triumvirs. Execution of Cicero and of many more.

42 Brutus and Caſſius defeated near Philippi, in Macedon, laid violent hands on themſelves.
Herod, who ſucceeded Antipater, his father, eſpouſed Marianne, daughter of the high prieſt.

41 Antony governed in Aſia; Cæſar in Italy. Sextus Pompey, ſon of the great Pompey, maſter of the ſea.

40 Antony eſpouſed the ſiſter of Auguſtus. The Parthians carried into captivity Hircanus II. high prieſt of the Jews, and placed Antigonus, ſon of Ariſtobulus, in his ſtead.
Herod obtained from the Senate the kingdom of Judea.

39 Pompey the younger made peace with Auguſtus, and Antony. Ventidius defeated the Parthians.

38 Auguſtus married Livia.
The fleet of Auguſtus beaten by Pompey.

37 Sextus Pompey, continuing maſter of the ſea, laid waſte the coaſts of Italy. Antigonus put to death by Herod, and the reign of the Armenians concluded, after 226 years.

36 Sea fight, wherein Pompey was defeated by Auguſtus, who ſtripped Lepidus of all authority.
Antony ſeverely handled in Parthia.

35 S. Pompey put to death. Herod made Ariſtobulus, brother of Marianne, high prieſt, but jealous of his popularity, he cauſed him to be drowned.

34 Antony treacherouſly took and impriſoned the king of Armenia, and divided his kingdom among the children

of Cleopatra.

31 Famous battle of Actium in Epirus, where Auguſtus was completely victorious. Antony fled to Egypt after Cleopatra.

30 Herod obtained forgiveneſs from Auguſtus for having joined Antony.

Auguſtus entered Egypt. Antony and Cleopatra put an end to their lives.

29 Auguſtus triumphed thrice at Rome.

28 Herod put to death his wife, Marianne, and her mother. Death of Terentius Varro, a moſt learned Roman, aged 90.

27 The name of Auguſtus given to Cæſar Octavianus.

25 Cornelius Gallus, the Latin poet, governor of Egypt, condemned for his crimes, and baniſhed, killed himſelf.

Great famine in Paleſtine.

24 L. Emilius victorious in Spain. Herod rebuilt Samaria, and called it Sebaſté. Numidia became a province.

23 Auguſtus dangerouſly ſick: cured by Antonius Muſa. Death of Marcellus. Auguſtus inveſted with the office of tribune and the proconſulſhip.

22 Conſpiracy of Murena and others diſcovered, and puniſhed with death. Expedition of Petronius into Ethiopia, who obliged the queen Candace to ſue for peace.

21 Auguſtus gave his daughter Julia in marriage to M. Agrippa.

20 Auguſtus ſubdued the Cyrenians, puniſhed the Tyrians and Sidonians, ſent Tiberius into Armenia, and received at Samos Indian ambaſſadors, who made alliance with him.

19 Return of Auguſtus to Rome. Agrippa ſubdued the Cantabrians.

Death of Virgil.

18 Herod began to repair the temple of Jeruſalem.

17 Auguſtus founded the ſecular games. Birth of Lucius Cæſar, brother of Caius.

16 Agrippa, coming to Syria, was received by Herod with great honours.

12 Death of Agrippa. Tiberius adopted by Cæſar, after ſubduing the Pannonians, and married to Julia.

11 Druſus defeated the Germans beyond the Rhine, and conducted his army to the Weſer.

10 The temple of Janus ſhut; but ſoon after opened again.

9 Druſus made war againſt the Catti and Cheruſci, and died before recroſſing the Rhine.

8 Auguſtus corrected the calendar, and gave his name to the month after July.

Death of Mecænas. Tiberius croſſed the Rhine, and defeated the Barbarians. His triumph. Pontus made a Roman province.

6 Matthias made high prieſt of the Jews.

5 Tiberius retired to Rhodes.

The grand council of the Jews put to death Alexander and Ariſtobulus, ſons of Herod, at their father's deſire.

Quintilius Varus, ſent to Syria, impoveriſhed it by his vexations.

Edict of the emperor for numbering the people of the whole empire.

Cyrenius or Quirinius enrolled the people of Judea.

Birth of Jeſus Chriſt at Bethlehem, whither Joſeph had repaired to be enrolled with Mary, his betrothed wife. John, ſurnamed the Baptiſt, had been born ſix months before.

4 Circumciſion of our Lord. The adoration of the wiſe men. Joſeph's flight into Egypt with Mary and the child. Maſſacre of the innocents at Bethlehem. Death of Herod. His kingdom was divided in four parts, among his ſons. Archelaus had Judea, Idumea, and Samaria, with the title of Tetrarch. Herod Antipas was made Tetrarch of Galilee and the country beyond Jordan. Philip had Trachonitis, and ſome parts adjacent, with the title of Tetrarch.

2 A canal made by Auguſtus, where a ſea fight was repreſented. Julia, the emperor's daughter, convicted of adultery, and baniſhed.

1 Ancient chronologiſts ſuppoſed this to be the year of the birth of Chriſt.

A. D.

1 THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

Owing to a miſtake of ancient chronologiſts, reckons from the fourth year of the life of Chriſt, 753 years after the foundation of Rome; 31ſt of the reign of Auguſtus; 195th Olympiad in the conſulſhip of Caius Julius Cæſar, and L. Emilius Paulus, born twenty-two years before the Hegira of Mahomet.

4 Tiberius adopted by C. Auguſtus.

6 Archelaus depoſed, and Judea made a Roman province.

7 Germanicus ſent as commander into Pannonia.

8 Jeſus Chriſt, twelve years old, diſputing in the temple.

9 Q. Varus at the head of three legions, defeated by the Germans.

11 Tiberius aſſociated in the empire with C. Auguſtus.

14 Death of the emperor Auguſtus, after a reign of 44 years.

Tiberius proclaimed emperor.

Death of Livy, the Roman hiſtorian.

17 Death of the poet Ovid in exile.

18 Germanicus conſul in Achaia, Greece, and the Eaſt.

19 Germanicus died in Syria: ſuppoſed to be poiſoned by Piſo. Caiaphas, high prieſt of the Jews.

23 Druſus, ſon of Tiberius, poiſoned by Sejanus.

24 War in Africa terminated by the death of Tacfarinas, commander of the rebels.

26 Tiberius retired from Rome into Campania.

27 Conflagration at Rome. Pilate made Governor of Judea.

28 Preaching of John the Baptiſt.

30 Baptiſm of Chriſt. John the Baptiſt impriſoned.

32 Sejanus, favourite of Tiberius, condemned to death.

33 Death of Jeſus Chriſt. His reſurrection and aſcenſion. Firſt preaching at Jeruſalem. Stephen ſtoned to death by the Jews. Converſion of Saul, or Paul.

35 The Parthians demanded of the ſenate to depoſe Artabanus their King, and to give them Phraates, who died in the way, and was ſucceeded by Tiridates.

37 Death of Tiberius.
Acceſſion of Caius Caligula.
40 Caligula's expedition to the ſhores of Gaul. Petronius, governor of Syria, commanded to place the emperor's ſtatue in the temple of Jeruſalem. Herod Antipas baniſhed. His territory given to Agrippa. Pontius Pilate exiled to Gaul, where he periſhed by ſuicide.
41 Caius Caligula ſlain.
Acceſſion of Claudius.
Agrippa perſecuted the Chriſtians at Jeruſalem.
42 Building of the port at the mouth of the Tiber.
43 Claudius' ſucceſsful expedition into Britain.
44 Triumph of the Emperor on his return.
Death of Agrippa, King of Judea.
45 Veſpaſian's victories in Britain.
47 Appearance of a new iſland in the Egean ſea after an earthquake.
48 Cenſus of Rome; 1,544,000 citizens.
Claudius eſpouſed Agrippina, mother of Nero. Apoſtolic council at Jeruſalem, condemns legal obſervances.
50 Nero adopted by Claudius. Preaching of St. Paul, in the Areopagus, at Athens.
54 Death of Claudius, and acceſſion of Nero.
55 Vologeſes, King of the Parthians, made peace with Rome. Britannicus, ſon of Claudius, poiſoned at the requeſt of Agrippina.
St. Paul brought in chains to Rome.
58 War with the Parthians.
59 Agrippina put to death, by order of her ſon Nero.
61 Defeat of the Romans in Britain.
62 St. James, firſt biſhop of Jeruſalem, ſtoned by the Jews.—Death of Perſius, a ſatyrical poet.
64 Rome ſet on fire by Nero. The Chriſtians accuſed and perſecuted.
65 Conſpiracy of Piſo. His execution, and that of the poet Lucan, and the philoſopher Seneca.
66 Revolt of the Jews. The Romans defeated. Joſephus the hiſtorian, choſen general. Veſpaſian ſent againſt them. St. Peter crucified at Rome. St. Paul beheaded.
67 The Jews defeated by Veſpaſian. Joſephus made priſoner. Titus, ſon of Veſpaſian, maſter of Galilee.
68 Nero killed himſelf. Galba, governor in Spain, ſucceeded to the empire. Veſpaſian drew near to Jeruſalem. Murder of Galba, and Piſo his adopted heir. Otho,

Vitellius, and Veſpaſian, ſucceſſively emperors in one year.

70 Siege and deſtruction of Jeruſalem, by Titus.
71 The temple of Janus ſhut.
74 The laſt Cenſus made at Rome.
Achaia, Lycia, Rhodes, Byzantium, Samos, and Cilicia Trachonitis, made Roman provinces.
75 Temple of Peace dedicated by Veſpaſian, and enriched with the ſpoils of the Jewiſh temple.
78 Plague at Rome; 10,000 perſons died in one day.
79 Death of Veſpaſian. Acceſſion of his ſon Titus.
Victories of Agricola in Britain. Eruption of Mount Veſuvius. The towns of Pompeia and Herculaneum covered up.
80 Death of Pliny, the elder, while examining Mount Veſuvius. Agricola penetrated into Caledonia.
81 Death of Titus. Acceſſion of Domitian his brother.
84 The Roman fleet ſailed round the North of Scotland.
93 Second general perſecution of the Chriſtians. St. John the Evangeliſt baniſhed to Patmos. Deſtruction of the ancient empire of the Huns, in Tartary, by the Chineſe.
96 Domitian ſlain. Acceſſion of Nerva. St. John returned to Aſia.
97 Death of Apollonius of Tyane. Trajan adopted by Nerva.
98 Death of the Emperor Nerva. Acceſſion of Trajan.
99 St. John the Evangeliſt died at Epheſus.
103 Pliny, the younger, pro-conſul of Bithynia, wrote to Trajan in favour of the Chriſtians.
105 Erection of Trajan's pillar, ſtill ſeen at Rome, part of Arabia reduced to a province.
113 War of Trajan againſt the Armenians and Parthians. His journey to Athens, Syria, and the Eaſt.
114 Armenia ſubdued. Third general perſecution of the Chriſtians. Ignatius biſhop of Antioch, torn by wild beaſts at Rome.
115 Earthquake at Antioch. Trajan eſcaped with difficulty; waged war with the Parthians, and ſubdued them.
116 Incurſion of the Jews into Egypt. Their revolt in Cyprus, where they deſtroyed the city of Salamis, and 250,000 ſouls. The Jews of Alexandria maſſacred by the Egyptians.
117 The Parthians expelled their king, and choſe

Chofroes. Acceſſion of Adrian. Peace with the Parthians. Armenia reſtored to them.

119 Perſecution of the Chriſtians continued.

120 Adrian arrived in Britain.

121 Conſtruction of Adrian's wall acroſs Great Britain.

122 Adrian built at Niſmes a palace for Plotina, widow of Trajan, and ſpent the winter at Tarragona, in Spain.

123 The troubles in Parthia appeaſed by Adrian.

129 Adrian's journey to Africa.

130 Aquila tranſlated the old teſtament into Greek.

131 Publication of the perpetual edict made by Salvius Julianus. Jeruſalem rebuilt.

132 The monument of Pompey rebuilt at Peluſium by Adrian.

134 Julius Severus ſent againſt the Jews.

136 One hundred and eighty thouſand Jews ſlain by the Romans. The Jews forbid to go to Jeruſalem.

138 Death of Adrian. Acceſſion of Antoninus Pius.

139 Apology for the Chriſtians by Juſtin. The perſecution continued.

148 Secular games celebrated at Rome, the 900th year from its foundation.

161 Death of the emperor Antoninus. Acceſſion of Marcus Aurelius, and Ælius Verus together.

162 War with the Parthians. The Romans penetrated into Armenia and Media.

Fourth general perſecution.

165 Peace with the Parthians, who ceded Meſopotamia and Adiabene.

166 The Roman Emperors ſent ambaſſadors to China, on account of the ſilk trade.

169 Beginning of the war with the Marcomanni in Germany.

180 Death of Marcus Aurelius. Acceſſion of Commodus his ſon.

185 Conſpiracy of Lucilla, ſiſter of the Emperor, againſt his life. She, and all the conſpirators, put to death.

186 Conſpiracy, and death of Perennis, prefect of the Prætorian guards.

188 The Capitol and libraries burnt at Rome, by fire from heaven. Conſiderable plague in Italy.

191 Fire at Rome. The palace, temple of Veſta, and a great part of the town conſumed.

193 Death of Commodus on the 1ſt of January. Pertinax proclaimed Emperor by the Prætorian guards.

Murdered by them, and ſucceeded by Didus Julianus, who was ſoon killed. Severus Emperor.

194 Niger worſted and killed by Severus, near the Euphrates.

196 Byzantium taken by Severus. His return to Italy.

197 Severus defeated and ſlew Albinus, at Lyons. War with the Parthians.

201 Severus defeated the Parthians, took their capital Cteſiphon, and ſubdued the Arabs and Adiabenians.

202 Fifth general perſecution.

203 St. Irenæus martyred at Rome.

207 Tertullian, a father in the church, flouriſhed.

208 Severus and his two ſons in Britain.

209 Termination of the war againſt the Caledonians. Wall of Severus built in Britain.

210 Death of Severus, at York. Acceſſion of his ſons Caracalla and Geta.

212 Geta murdered in the arms of his mother, by his brother Caracalla.

216 Artabanus, King of the Parthians, ſurpriſed by the Roman Emperor, and his country laid waſte.

217 Caracalla put to death, and ſucceeded by Opilius Macrinus.

218 Macrinus, and his ſon Diadumenianus, ſlain by the ſoldiers. Heliogabalus ſucceeded.

222 Heliogabalus ſlain in a tumult, and ſucceeded by Alexander Severus. The Chriſtians permitted the exerciſe of their religion.

225 Excellent laws made by Alexander. Mathematicians permitted to teach in Rome.

226 Artabanus, King of the Parthians, and laſt of the Arſacidæ, was defeated and ſlain by Artaxerxes, a ſuppoſed deſcendant of the ancient Kings of Perſia.

228 Ulpian, the lawyer, juris-conſult, prefect of the Prætorian guards, ſlain by the ſoldiers.

231 Origen flouriſhed.

235 Alexander, with his mother, put to death by the ſoldiers. Maximin uſurped the empire. Sixth general perſecution.

237 Gordians, father and ſon, proclaimed Emperors, at Carthage. Balbinus and Pupianus choſen by the ſenate. Maximinus ſlain by the ſoldiers.

238 Balbinus and Pupianus put to death by the Prætorian band. Gordians, ſon of the younger Gordians, began to reign at 13.

241 Sapor, King of Perſia, ſeized Meſopotamia, and threatened Antioch.

A party of Franks, a people of Lower Germany, defeated in Gaul.

244 The Emperor Gordian put to death by Philip, who ſucceeded him.

248 Secular games 1000 years after the foundation of Rome. Theatre of Pompey reduced to aſhes.

St. Cyprian choſen biſhop of Carthage.

249 Philip, father and ſon, killed by the ſoldiers. Decius 30th Emperor.

250 Seventh general perſecution.

251 Death of Decius, and his ſons, while purſuing the Goths. Gallus, and his ſon Voluſian, proclaimed.

252 The plague in ſeveral provinces, eſpecially at Alexandria in Egypt.

253 Gallus and Voluſian ſlain. Emilianus proclaimed; but ſoon after killed by the military.

Valerianus acknowledged Emperor by the ſenate, with his ſon Gallienus.

257 Eighth perſecution. Martyrdom of Stephen, biſhop of Rome.

258 Valerian at Byzantium and at Antioch, which he repaired. Cyriades, firſt of the 30 tyrants, made himſelf Emperor. St. Cyprian's martyrdom.

259 Cyriades killed by the ſoldiers.

260 The Scythians took Trebizond and Chalcedon, and burnt Nice.

Conference of Valerian with Sapor, King of Perſia, who detained him in captivity, where he died. Gallienus, his ſon, reigned alone.

261 Plague in the provinces. The dying aſſiſted by the Chriſtians.

263 Gallienus defeated the tyrant Poſthumus. Porphyrius, the philoſopher, and Plotinus, flouriſhed. Odenatus, king of Palmyra, ſeized the empire of the Eaſt, with Meſopotamia.

265 The Perſians defeated by Odenatus. Triumph of the Emperor, at Rome, on that account.

267 Zenobia, wife of Odenatus, declared queen of the Eaſt. Gallienus's general defeated by her. The Scythians who had croſſed the Danube were defeated. The Goths laid waſte Cyzicum, Aſia, and Achaia.

Tetricus took the title of Emperor, and reigned ſix years in Gaul.

268 Gallienus and his brother put to death. Acceſſion of Claudius II. who defeated the tyrant Aureolus; perſecuted the Chriſtians, and attacked the Goths.
269 Defeat of the Goths.
270 Death of Claudius by the plague. Aurelian choſen Emperor by the army of Illyria.
272 Ninth perſecution.
War with Zenobia.
273 Defeat of Zenobia, who is led in triumph at Rome. Longinus, philoſopher and rhetorician, put to death by orders of the Emperor.
274 The province of Dacia, beyond the Danube, abandoned by the Romans.
End of the perſecution.
275 Aurelian aſſaſſinated.
276 Tacitus choſen Emperor by the ſenate; killed after ſix months; Florianus his brother killed after three months reign. Aurelian Probus choſen Emperor.
277 The Barbarians expelled from Gaul.
282 Probus killed for his ſeverity to the troops.
Marcus Aurelius Carus proclaimed.
War in Perſia and Gaul.
283 Meſopotamia ſeized by Carus. His death by a thunder-bolt.
284 His ſons Carinus and Numerianus ſucceeded. Games celebrated at Rome. Numerianus died by the treachery of Aper, his father-in-law. Diocleſian, choſen by the army, avenged the murder of his predeceſſor.
Great perſecution.
According to the Chineſe hiſtory, ambaſſadors were ſent from Rome to China with preſents.
285 Carinus aſſaſſinated.
286 Carauſius proclaimed himſelf Emperor in Britain. Gaul was attacked. Maximinus Herculeus declared Emperor; victorious in Gaul.
287 The Salic Franks ſettled on the Rhine.
291 Conſtantius and Maximianus Galerius declared Cæſars.
292 Diocleſian adored as a god.
293 Carauſius, uſurper of the ſovereignty in Great Britain, put to death, and ſucceeded by Albetus. The Franks expelled from Batavia by Conſtantius: great numbers ſlain: others tranſported into Gaul.
295 The Carpi obtained lands in Pannonia.
302 Galerius Cæſar victorious over Narſes, king of Par-

this, who added five provinces on the Tigris.

303 Tenth general perſecution.

305 Diocleſian and Maximinus reſigned the empire. Conſtantius Chlorus and Maximinus Galerius proclaimed Emperors. Severus and Maximinianus Cæſars. Defeat of the Franks in Gaul by Conſtantius.

306 Conſtantine ſaluted Emperor by the army. Maxentius, ſon of Maximinus Herculeus, proclaimed Emperor by the Prætorian bands.

307 Attempt of Maximinus Herculeus to reſume the empire. Refuſal of Diocletian to imitate his example.

308 Licinius declared Emperor.

309 Severe perſecution in the Eaſt.

310 Unſucceſsful plot of Maximinus Herculeus againſt his ſon-in-law Conſtantine, diſcovered by Fauſta, his daughter. Maximinus put to death at Marſeilles.

311 Galerius died of a ſhameful malady.

312 Perſecution continued by Maximinus. Converſion of Conſtantine. Maxentius defeated and drowned in the Tiber. The perſecution ſtopped.

313 Conſtantia, ſiſter of Conſtantine, given to Licinius in marriage. Death of Diocletian in Dalmatia.

316 Beginning of the Arians at Alexandria. Victory of Criſpus Cæſar, ſon of Conſtantine, over the Franks.

323 War between Licinius and Conſtantine. Defeat of Licinius in two pitched battles. His exile to Theſſalonica.

325 Firſt general council at Nice in Bithynia, at which the Emperor was preſent.

The Shews of Gladiators aboliſhed by Conſtantine.

326 Criſpus Cæſar put to death by order of his father Conſtantine, on ſuſpicion of a criminal intercourſe with Fauſta his mother-in-law.

St. Athanaſius, patriarch of Alexandria. Perſecution by Sapor, King of Perſia, which laſted forty years.

327 The faith preached to the Abyſſinians by Frumentius. The Empreſs Fauſta put to death on account of her falſe accuſation of Criſpus.

328 Byzantium adorned by Conſtantine, and made the ſeat of the empire.

331 Edict for deſtroying Pagan temples.

334 Revolt of the ſlaves of the Sarmatians; 300,000 of them were received by Conſtantine, and diſperſed through different provinces.

335 Celebration of the 30th year of the reign of Conſtan-

tine. Council at Tyre concerning St. Athanaſius accuſed by the Arians.

336 Athanaſius and all the biſhops of his party exiled.

337 Death of Conſtantine the Great, firſt Chriſtian Emperor. The Empire divided among his three ſons.

338 St. Athanaſius recalled to Alexandria. Expedition againſt the Perſians. Sapor, their King, obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Niſibe.

339 Council at Rome concerning St. Athanaſius.

340 Conſtantine defeated and ſlain by the forces of his brother Conſtans.

342 Troubles in ſeveral churches occaſioned by the Arians.

343 Perſecution in Perſia.

345 Unſucceſsful war of Conſtantius with the Perſians.

350 Reign of Conſtantius alone, Conſtans being put to death by Maxentius, who uſurped the title of Emperor, at Autun.

351 Maxentius attacked and defeated by Conſtantius. Gallus made Cæſar. Perſecution againſt the catholics.

352 Several cruelties committed in the Eaſt by Gallus Cæſar. Jews put to death, and ſeveral of their towns burnt.

353 The tyrant Magnentius, and his brother Decentius, laid violent hands on themſelves.

354 Gallus put to death in Illyria by order of the Emperor.

355 Council convoked at Milan by the Emperor. Cologne taken and deſtroyed by the Franks, after 40 other towns on the Rhine.

Julian, brother of Gallus, declared Cæſar, and made prefect of Gaul.

356 Triumph of Conſtantius at Rome. Peace between Julian and the King of the Franks. Death of Antony, founder of the monaſtic life in the deſert of Thebais.

358 Sapor II. ſent ambaſſadors to Rome. Great earthquake in the Eaſt: more than 150 cities ſwallowed up: among the reſt, Nicomedia.

Victories of Julian over the Salii and Chamavi, tribes of the Franks: and over the Quadi, Sarmatians, and Limigantes.

359 The Germans forced to aſk peace of Julian. War with the Perſians who beſieged Amida. Councils at Seleucia and at Rimini.

360 Julian declared Auguſtus by the military. War

with Perſia. The Franks, called Actuarii, defeated by Julian.

361 War between Julian and Conſtantius. Death of the latter. Julian, Emperor, took poſſeſſion of Conſtantinople, abjured the Chriſtian religion, declared himſelf Sovereign Pontiff of the Pagans, and opened the temples of the gods. The exiled biſhops were recalled.

362 Nicomedia and Nice overthrown by an earthquake. Schiſm of Lucifer of Cagliari, on account of the lenity ſhewn to the biſhops fallen in perſecution.

363 The temple of Jeruſalem attempted to be rebuilt by the Jews, encouraged by Julian. Death of Julian the apoſtate.

Jovian proclaimed Emperor by the army. The heatheniſh temples ſhut up, and their ſacrifices aboliſhed. Jovian declared in favour of St. Athanaſius, againſt the Arians and Macedonians.

364 Death of Jovian. Valentinian proclaimed Emperor by the army, declared his brother Valens his colleague. St. Baſil and St. Gregory, of Nazianza, flouriſhed.

367 Sickneſs of Valentinian. His ſon Gratian declared Auguſtus.

368 War between Valens and the Goths. The city of Nice almoſt deſtroyed by lightning.

369 Defeat of Athanaric, King of the Goths, by Valens.

370 The Saxons and Allemanni defeated by Valentinian.

Perſecution of the orthodox biſhops, and of Athanaſius, by Valens.

371 The Allemanni defeated by Severus, commanding under Valentinian. The war in Mauritania fortunately terminated by Theodoſius, maſter of the horſe.

372 Unſucceſsful war with the Quadi. The Sarmatians ſubdued by the younger Theodoſius, governor of Mæſia. Maira, Queen of the Saracens, embraced Chriſtianity.

Death of St. Hilary, of Poitiers.

373 Death of St. Athanaſius.

374 Valentinian's alliance with Macrianus, King of the Allemanni. Election of St. Ambroſe to the ſee of Milan.

375 Perſecution of the orthodox, by Valens. Death of Valentinian by apoplexy. Gratian and Valentinian the younger, ſaluted Emperors.

376 The Goths expelled by the Huns, and received by the Romans in Thrace.

The body of Valentinian carried to Conſtantinople. Theodoſius, the elder, put to death by order of Valens.

Edict of Gratian againſt the aſſemblies of the heterodox.

377 Revolt of the Goths.

378 Battle with the Goths near Adrianople. They ſettled in Thrace, Scythia, and Mæſia, and penetrated to the gates of Conſtantinople. The Allemanni ſubdued by Gratian. Theodoſius declared Emperor of the Eaſt.

379 Death of St. Baſil. Condemnation of Apolinarius. St. Gregory, of Nyſſa, ſent to Arabia. St. Gregory, of Nazianza, tranſlated to the ſee of Conſtantinople.

380 Dangerous ſickneſs of Theodoſius at Theſſalonica. His baptiſm. Several laws made in favour of Chriſtianity. Peace with the Goths.

381 Athanaric, King of the Goths, expelled by his ſubjects, fled to Theodoſius, at Conſtantinople, where he died.

Second oecumenical council at Conſtantinople. The errors of Macedonius againſt the Holy Ghoſt condemned. The Nicene creed renewed. The bounds of each exarchate determined. The ſee of Conſtantinople raiſed to the firſt rank after Rome. The churches taken from the Arians and given to the orthodox.

383 Maximus, tyrant of Britain, with Victor, his ſon. Arcadius declared Auguſtus. Arſenius choſen preceptor to Arcadius, ſon of Theodoſius. St. Auguſtine profeſſor of rhetoric at Rome.

384 Deputies ſent by the Perſians to ſue for peace of Theodoſius. Petition of Symmachus, governor of Rome, for the reſtoration of the Pagan worſhip, refuted by St. Ambroſe. St. Jerome travelled to Jeruſalem.

386 Converſion of St. Auguſtine. Theodoſius and Arcadius triumphed at Conſtantinople on vanquiſhing the Grutingii, a Gothic race. Edict of Valentinian in favour of the Arians, and the council of Rimini.

387 Inroad of Maximus into Italy, who reſtored the worſhip of the Pagan deities, and built an altar to Victory. Troubles in Antioch on account of the taxes, appeaſed.

388 Maximus vanquiſhed and ſlain near Aquileia, by Theodoſius. Victor his ſon killed in Gaul. Incurſions of the Franks into Gaul, who, after carrying off great booty, routed the Roman general.

389 Entrance of Theodoſius, with his ſon Honorius, into

Rome. Agelmundus, firſt King of the Lombards.

390 Maſſacre at Theſſalonica by order of Theodoſius, on account of an inſurrection, in which the prefect was killed. The entrance of the church refuſed to the Emperor by St. Ambroſe: who obliged him to do public penance.

Arrival of Theodoſius, and his ſon Honorius, at Conſtantinople. Eugenius uſurps the empire in the Weſt.

392 Valentinian, the younger, wounded by Arbogaſtes, died. Troops raiſed by Arbogaſtes in Gaul, and among the Franks.

393 Honorius declared Auguſtus.

394 War between Theodoſius and Eugenius. The Emperor vanquiſhed next day, gained a complete victory. Eugenius taken and put to death.

Earthquake from September to November. Several towns ſwallowed up.

395 Death of Theodoſius, the laſt who ruled the whole Roman empire.

Arcadius, Emperor of the Eaſt: Honorius of the Weſt. Stilico made peace with the Sicambrians and Franks.

396 St. Auguſtine made biſhop of Hippon.

Converſion of Frigitilla, Queen of the Marcomanni.

397 Stilicho declared enemy of the republic, at the ſolicitation of Eutropius.

Death of St. Ambroſe, biſhop of Milan.

St. John. Chryſoſtom choſen biſhop of Conſtantinople.

A part of the Franks vanquiſhed by the Romans.

398 War between the Romans and Gildo, ſon of a Mooriſh King, in Africa. Gildo defeated, ſtrangled himſelf. His conqueror and brother, Maſcezel, precipitated into a river by order of Stilicho.

399 War between the empire, and Tribigildis, a Goth, who was defeated, though favoured by Gainas, general of the Romans.

Demolition of the heatheniſh temples and idols by order of Honorius.

400 Interview between Gainas and the Emperor Arcadius. Eudoxia declared Auguſta. Italy invaded by Alaric, King of the Goths. Spain, and a part of Gaul, ceded to the Goths by Honorius. Stilicho defeated. The errors in Origen's works condemned at Rome.

401 Birth of Theodoſius, ſon of Arcadius. The Em-

preſs Eudoxia expelled the church by Chryſoſtom, for ſeizing a widow's property.

402 The Geou-gen Tartars, or the Avari, conquered Great Tartary, by defeating the Huns of the North.

403 St. Chryſoſtom depoſed by Theophilus, of Alexandria, and other prelates, at the inſtance of Eudoxia: baniſhed, but ſoon recalled by Arcadius, on account of a tumult among the people, and a great earthquake. Alaric, marching to Rome, is defeated by Stilicho.

404 St. Chryſoſtom baniſhed, and Arſacius promoted to his ſee. Extraordinary ſtorm of hail-ſtones; Eudoxia's death in labour.

406 Italy invaded by Radagaiſes, with 200,000 Scythians. His army defeated by the Huns and Goths. Radagaiſes ſlain.

Firſt appearance of the Vandals. They were in part defeated by the Franks, or French, in Germany.

407 The Alani, Suevi, and Vandals, penetrated into Gaul, whence they marched to Spain. The Burgundians, commiſſioned by Stilicho, ſeized a part of Gaul, and eſtabliſhed a kingdom, which laſted till 534.

Death of St. John Chryſoſtom in exile.

408 Death of Arcadius: acceſſion of Theodoſius II. his ſon. Stilicho put to death for treaſon by Honorius, his ſon-in-law.

409 Siege of Rome by Alaric. It was taken and given up to pillage. Death of Alaric a few days afterwards. Succeſſion of Ataulphus, his kinſman, who married Placidia, ſiſter of Honorius.

Spain occupied by the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi: Galicia and Betica by the Vandals: Luſitania and Carthagena by the Alans. Gonderic, firſt King of the Vandals: Hermeric, of the Suevi: and Reſpendial, of the Alans.

411 Decennial games celebrated by Theodoſius. Vicennial by Honorius.

Maximus proclaimed Emperor by Gerontius, a general of Honorius. Gerontius defeated and ſlain by Conſtantius: Maximus, ſtripped of the purple, died in Spain.

412 The tyrant Heraclian ſeized Africa. Gaul invaded by the Goths under Ataulphus. Beginnings of Pelagius and Celeſtius: their dogmas about grace and original ſin. The Greater Armenia divided between the Perſians and Romans.

413 Italy attacked by a fleet under Heraclian. His defeat and death.

414 Pulcheria declared Auguſta. The Goths defeated by Conſtantius, driven from Narbonne, and obliged to retreat to Spain. Attalus, tyrant of Gaul.

415 Attalus taken by Conſtantius, and ſent to the Emperor. Ataulphus, King of the Goths, ſlain with his children at Barcelona. Death of Reſpendial, King of the Alans, in Spain: he was ſucceeded by Atacius. The church of Conſtantinople rebuilt and dedicated. Several Chriſtians at Alexandria put to death by the Jews.

Iſdegerdis, King of Perſia, on the point of becoming a Chriſtian, was deterred by the indiſcreet zeal of a biſhop, who burnt a temple: he perſecuted the Chriſtians for five years.

416 Peace between Honorius and Wallia, King of the Goths, by the mediation of Placidia, ſiſter of the emperor. Games celebrated at Rome for the victory gained over Attalus.

The errors of Pelagius condemned by the biſhops of Africa.

417 The Pope declared Pelagius and Celeſtius innocent: the Vandals and Silingians in Betica exterminated by Wallia.

Aquitain ceded to the Goths by Honorius. Wallia, their King, eſtabliſhed his court at Toulouſe.

419 Earthquake in Paleſtine; ſeveral cities ſwallowed up.

420 Death of St. Jerome at Bethlehem.

War with the Perſians. Varanes, their King, defeated, with his allies the Saracens. Several hiſtorians begin the French monarchy from this date, with the reign of Pharamond.

Galicia forſaken by the Vandals. China divided into two empires: the Goci Tartars in the north: and the Sam in the ſouth.

421 Marriage of Theodoſius with Eudoxia. War with Perſia.

422 Thrace laid waſte by the Huns. Peace with Perſia. Caſtinus defeated by the Vandals in Spain.

423 Placidia expelled from Rome by her brother. Honorius retired to Theodoſius with her children.

Death of the Emperor Honorius. John, a notary, ſupported by Caſtinus, ſeized the government.

424 More than 100,000 Perſians drowned in the Euphrates, into which they threw themſelves for fear of

the Romans. Valentinian III. acknowledged Emperor of the West.

425 Public schools established at Constantinople by Theodosius, and privileges granted to the professors.

Death of Gunderic, King of the Vandals. His brother Ciseric or Genseric, succeeded.

427 Pannonia recovered by the Romans. The Vandals and Alans transported to Africa, by count Boniface.

Lusitania laid waste by Genseric, and Mauritania invaded. He was pursued and routed by Hermigarus, King of the Suevi, and threw himself into a river.

428 A part of Gaul, on the Rhine, till then in the hands of the Franks, recovered by Actius.

Death of Pharamond, in the ninth year of his reign: succeeded by Clodio 2d King of the French, that is, of the Salian Franks. Galicia laid waste by the Sueves.

All the coast of Africa occupied by the Vandals, under Genseric, who had abandoned Spain.

Death of St. Auguſtine during the siege of Hippon.

431 Third oecumenical council, at Ephesus, against Nestorius: who was condemned and deposed.

433 A great fire at Constantinople, during three days: reduced a part of the city to ashes.

Treaty with Attila and Bleda, leaders of the southern Huns. 700 pounds of gold granted them yearly. The Huns afterwards subdued the northern nations, and sent ambassadors to China.

434 Attila, King of the Huns, excited by Honoria, sister of Valentinian, to invade the western empire.

435 Peace with Genseric, King of the Vandals. Peace between Guadicarius, King of the Burgundians, and Actius.

436 The French attacked by the Goths under their King Theodoric. Narbonne besieged, but relieved.

437 Marriage of Valentinian with Eudoxia, daughter of Theodosius, at Constantinople. Sicily and several other islands ravaged by the Goths; 8,000 of them defeated by Actius.

Hermeneric, King of the Suevi, dangerously sick, declared his son Rechila, King in his stead.

Publication of the code of laws by Theodosius.

438 The Franks had now certainly a footing in Gaul, after the expedition of their King Clodio, who seized Cambray, and the adjacent country.

439 Carthage and ſeveral towns in Africa ſeized by Genſeric.

440 Littorius, hitherto ſucceſsful againſt the Goths, defeated and taken priſoner by Theodoric.

441 Theodoſius made war on the Vandals. The Roman territory invaded by the Perſians, Saracens, Zannians, Iſaurians, and Huns. They were obliged to make peace by Anatolius and Aſpar.

Death of Hermeneric, King of the Suevi, after ſeven years of ſickneſs. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Rechila, who ſeized Betica, Seville, and Carthagena.

442 Peace between Valentinian and Genſeric.

Thrace and Illyria laid waſte by the Huns. Theodoſius purchaſed peace with money.

Death of St. Cyril, biſhop of Alexandria.

445 War in Spain. Vitus, general of the Romans, attacked Betica, and the inhabitants of Carthagena. He was repulſed by the Suevi and the Goths.

446 Fire, peſtilence, famine, and earthquake, at Conſtantinople.

The Scots and Picts attacked the Britons, who, in vain, demanded aſſiſtance from Rome.

447 All Europe waſted by Attila.

448 Eutychus condemned for hereſy in a council at Conſtantinople.

Death of Rechila, King of the Suevi, ſucceeded by Rechiarius.

449 The Anglo-Saxons invited to Britain, as auxiliaries againſt the Scots and Picts.

450 Eudoxia, the Empreſs, retired to Jeruſalem. Death of Theodoſius. Acceſſion of Marcianus, who eſpouſed Pulcharia. Dreadful famine in Italy. Fathers and mothers reduced to eat their own children.

451 Attila, ſtiling himſelf the Scourge of God, over-ran and ravaged France. Actius, aided by Theodoric, King of the Goths, and Merovæus, King of the French, obliged him to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, and gained a great victory in the plains of Chalons, in Champagne. Attila, not diſcouraged, celebrated games in Thuringia, and ſoon attempted new inroads into Italy.

Fourth oecumenical council at Chalcedon.

452 Revolt of the inhabitants of Alexandria againſt the Emperor. They ſtopped the tranſportation of grain to Conſtantinople.

Attila was conſtrained by Actius to quit Italy. He was defeated in Gaul by Thoriſmond, King of the Goths, with an immenſe ſlaughter.

Beginnings of the city of Venice by people fleeing from the barbarians to the little iſlands for ſafety. Thoriſmond, King of the Goths, put to death by his brothers. Edict of Marcian, that thoſe who were made conſuls, ſhould pay a certain ſum to be employed for repairing aqueducts.

453 Death of Attila. The empire of the Huns fell at his death.

454 Sicily ravaged and ſeized by the Vandals.

455 Valentinian killed at the inſtigation of Maximus, whoſe wife he had ſeduced. The weſtern empire ſeized by Maximus. The Empreſs Eudoxia in a revenge prevailed on Genſeric to invade Italy. He entered Rome, deſtroyed great part of the buildings, and carried off rich ſpoils and many priſoners to Africa; among others, the Empreſs and her daughter. The Romans ſtoned Maximus to death, and a few days afterwards proclaimed Avitus, Emperor.

The walls of all the towns in Africa deſtroyed by Genſeric, except thoſe of Carthage.

456 Death of Merovæus, King of the French. Succeeded by Childeric, their 4th King. The Emperor Avitus prevailed on Theodoric II. King of the Goths, to enter Spain. He obliged the Suevi to retreat to Luſitania, purſued their King Rechiarius, and put him to death. The Vandals, infeſting the coaſts with a fleet, were defeated by Ricimer.

457 Death of Marcian. Election of Leo, the Thracian, to the empire. Abdication and death of Avitus.

458 Great earthquake at Antioch, and in Thrace, Helleſpont, Ionia, and the Cyclades. About this time, according to the annals of China, the Chineſe navigated to the north of California in America.

459 Maſdrias, King of the Suevi, in Spain, put Fronto, his own brother, to death.

460 Majorian prepared for war againſt the Vandals, but viſited Genſeric in diſguiſe, and made peace with him.

461 Majorian is put to death in Spain by order of Ricimer. Fire at Conſtantinople. Cologne taken from the Romans, by Childeric, King of the French.

464 Beorgok, King of the Alans, defeated and put to death by Ricimer. The Vandals rooted and expelled

from Sicily by Count Marællinus.

465 A fire which conſumed great part of the town of Conſtantinople: the houſes were afterwards rebuilt by Zeno, with ſpaces between them.

Severus II. poiſoned by Ricimer. Genſeric came into Italy with a conſiderable fleet; went thence to Greece and Alexandria. Childeric, King of France, recalled from exile, where he had been eight years.

466 Death of Theodoric, King of the Goths; ſucceeded by his brother Euric, who ravaged Spain, entered Gaul, laid ſiege to Clermont, in Auvergne, and was defeated by Ecdicius, ſon of the Emperor Avitus.

467 Anthemius, ſent by Leo, Emperor of the Eaſt, was choſen Emperor of the Weſt by the ſenate and army. Rome afflicted with a plague, which carried off numbers of its inhabitants.

The Suevi ſeized Coimbra.

468 Leo ſent a fleet againſt the pirates and Genſeric. Baſiliſcus, his admiral, defeated the enemy's fleet.

469 The Oſtrogoths ſent to Conſtantinople the head of Dinzic, King of the Huns, ſon of the famous Attila.

471 Aſpar, Ardaburus, and his ſon, put to death by order of the Emperor.

472 Mount Veſuvius emitted flames in terrible abundance: the ſun was darkened, and the fire laid waſte all Campania.

473 Glycerius took the title of Emperor at Ravenna.

474 Death of Leo, the Elder, Emperor of the Eaſt, ſucceeded by Leo II. or the Younger, his grand-child. Young Leo died in 10 months, and was ſucceeded by his father Zeno. The Saracens took poſſeſſion of Meſopotamia, and the Huns of Thrace. Zeno depoſed by the ſoldiers on account of his exceſſes. Julius Nepos dethroned Glycerius at Rome, and proclaimed himſelf Emperor.

475 Baſiliſcus put into Zeno's place for a time.

Oreſtes, general of the troops, expelled Nepos, and made his ſon Emperor.

The Saxons defeated by the Romans near the Loire.

476 Baſiliſcus declared his son, Cæſar: but the Emperor Zeno remounting the throne, baniſhed Baſiliſcus and his family to Cappadocia, where they were ſtarved to death. Fire at Conſtantinople, in which a great part of the town was conſumed, with the library, conſiſting of 120,000 volumes.

Odoacer, King of the Heruli, invaded Italy, ſeized Rome and Ravenna, and obliged Auguſtulus to abdicate.

End of the Roman empire in the Weſt: 507 years after the battle of Actium.

Odoacer took the title of King of Italy, and eſtabliſhed the ſeat of government at Ravenna.

477 Count Brachylas, refuſing to acknowledge Odoacer, was put to death by his order. Earthquake at Conſtantinople.

480 Dreadful earthquake at Conſtantinople, during 40 days.

481 Beginning of the reign of Clovis V. King of the French.

Theodoric, King of the Goths, marched within four miles of Conſtantinople: returned into Illyria, and died of a wound.

482 Macedonia and Theſſaly ravaged by Theodoric, ſirnamed Valamer.

484 Revolt of Leontius, in Syria, who took the title of Emperor.

Death of Euric, King of the Goths, or Viſigoths, in Spain; ſucceeded by Alaric II. Death of Huneric, King of the Vandals. End of the perſecution.

485 All the places held by the Romans in Gaul ſeized by Clovis.

488 Odoacer defeated by Theodoric, King of the Oſtrogoths.

489 Another victory gained by the ſame.

490 Odoacer again defeated by Theodoric.

490 Part of Thuringia, or the country of Liege, ſubdued by Clovis.

491 Death of the Emperor Zeno. Anaſtaſius choſen by the ſenate to ſucceed him. Odoacer beſieged in Ravenna, by Theodoric.

492 Odoacer, after a ſiege of three years, capitulated; but was treacherouſly ſlain by Theodoric I. King of the Oſtrogoths.

494 Perſecution of the orthodox by the Emperor Anaſtaſius. An earthquake ſwallowed up Laodicea.

495 Euphemius, of Conſtantinople, exiled, and Macedonius intruded into that ſee.

496 Victory of Clovis over the Germans, followed by his converſion, and that of his court.

The Sclavonians ſeize Poland and Bohemia.

498 Sedition at Conſtantinople againſt the Emperor.

499 The Bulgarians came from Aſia to ravage Thrace. The Emperor, by preſents, prevailed on them to withdraw.

500 Phenicia and Syria laid waſte by the Saracens. Theodoric expended large ſums to rebuild the walls of Rome.

501 Peace with the Saracens. The Circenſian games celebrated; 3,000 people maſſacred by order of Anaſtaſius.

502 The Bulgarians began again to ravage Thrace.

503 Anaſtaſius, at firſt, ſucceſsful againſt the Perſians, was defeated, and obliged to make a diſhonourable peace.

504 Anaſtaſius bribed the Bulgarians to retire from Thrace into Pannonia. They were defeated by Theodoric. The Vandals renewed the perſecution in Africa. St. Fulgentis and other biſhops exiled by them.

505 The Getæ defeated the Conſul Sabinianus.

506 All the ſtatues in the public places of Conſtantinople broken down by Anaſtaſius; and his own erected.

Alaric, King of the Viſigoths, ordered the lawyers to digeſt the Theodoſian code. Victory of Clovis over Alaric, at Vouglé, near Poictiers. Clovis ſlew Alaric with his own hand, and made himſelf maſter of all the countries from the Loire to the Pyrenées, except Languedoc, then called Septimania.

Amalaric ſucceeded his father as King of the Goths, aſſiſted by Theodoric his uncle.

508 The French attacked by Theodoric, loſt whatever they had gained in Provence and Languedoc. Arles beſieged by the French, and vigorouſly defended by the Goths. His ſon Sigiſmund recovered part of Burgundy.

509 Clovis put to death ſeveral petty kings in Gaul.

Flavian and other Eutychians excommunicated by Macedonius, biſhop of Conſtantinople.

510 Anaſtaſius attempted to depoſe Macedonius.

511 Death of Clovis at Paris. Diviſion of his kingdom among his four ſons.

Macedonius expelled by Anaſtaſius. Timothy, a heterodox prieſt, ſubſtituted in his ſtead.

Sedition at Conſtantinople: more than 10,000 people killed; and many houſes burnt.

512 Sedition and maſſacre at Antioch.

The Heruli occupied lands in the empire.

513 Converſion of Cabades, King of Perſia, and of Alamundarus, King of certain Saracens.

514 Vitalian, Chief of the Goths, declared for the orthodox, and made war on Anaſtaſius. He ravaged Thrace, ſeized Mæſia, and marched to Conſtantinople. The Emperor gave him a large ſum, promiſed to recall the exiled biſhops, and he retreated.

515 Vitalian, deceived by Anaſtaſius, renewed the war, and waſted Thrace.

Cappadocia and Lycaonia laid waſte by the Huns.

Death of Macedonius in exile.

516 The perſecution continued by Anaſtaſius.

517 Macedonia, Theſſaly, and Epirus, pillaged by the Getæ. Sigiſmund, King of Burgundy, put to death, with his wife and children, by Clodomir, King of Orleans.

518 Anaſtaſius killed by a ſtroke of lightning, aged 88.

Juſtin, Prefect of the Prætorium, choſen Emperor. He reſtored the orthodox biſhops.

519 The legates of Pope Hormiſdas obtained at Conſtantinople the condemnation of all Neſtorians, Macedonians, and Eutychians. Hermenfredus, King of Thuringia, put one of his brothers to death, and made war on the other.

520 Vitalian aſſaſſinated by order of the Emperor.

521 Exceſſive liberality of Juſtinian, nephew of Juſtin, to the people of Conſtantinople.

522 Converſion of Tzathius, King of the Lazians, a people of Colchis, who had abandoned the intereſts of Perſia for thoſe of the Emperor.

Cabades, King of Perſia, in league with the Huns, made war on Juſtin, but peace was ſoon reſtored.

523 The army of Thraſamund, King of the Vandals, defeated by the Moors, and the King killed. Murders and robberies ſuppreſſed and puniſhed: the Manicheans baniſhed, and their books burnt by Juſtin.

524 Anazarbe, in Cilicia, overthrown by an earthquake: rebuilt under the name of Juſtinopolis.

The town of Edeſſa deſtroyed by a flood. Great ſums granted by Juſtin to rebuild it.

Edicts of the Emperor againſt the Arians, who were deprived of their churches. Theodoric took their part. Clodomir, King of Orleans, killed in his wars with the Burgundians: two of his children murdered by his

brothers: the third embraced a clerical life.

525 The city of Antioch, with many of its inhabitants, conſumed by fire.

526 Great earthquake at Antioch, which laſted near a year: the remains of the city deſtroyed; as alſo Durazzo, Corinth, &c.

Death of Pope John I. in priſon: ſucceeded by Felix IV.

Symmachus put to death by Theodoric, with his ſon-in-law, the celebrated Boetius. Death of Theodoric himſelf a few days after. Athalaric, his grand-ſon, ſucceeded as King of the Oſtrogoths in Italy. The Cycle introduced by Dionyſius Exiguus, the firſt who reckoned from the birth of Chriſt.

527 Juſtinian, nephew of Juſtin, aſſociated to the empire. Death of Juſtin a few days after, aged 77.

528 Great ſums diſtributed among the people by Juſtinian. Beliſarius ſent with an army againſt the Perſians. Converſion of the King of the Heruli, and many of his people.

Boazer, Queen of the Huns, ſupplied Juſtinian with 100,000 men to guard the Boſphorus againſt the Barbarians.

St. Benedict founded the Monaſtery of Mount Caſſino, in Italy, the firſt of the Benedictine Order.

Another earthquake at Antioch, where 4,800 people periſhed.

529 Antioch rebuilt by Juſtinian. Alamundar, a Saracen King, ſettled in Syria, but the Roman exarchs obliged him to retire.

Julian declared King by the Jews. Many of theſe rebels ſlain, with their King. Publication of Juſtinian's code of laws.

530 Several battles gained by Beliſarius over the Perſians.

Hideric, King of the Vandals, depoſed by his brother Gilimer, againſt whom the Emperor declared war.

531 The Perſian King, Cavades, ſolicited by Alamander, a Saracen Prince, renewed the war, and gained a victory over Beliſarius. The Perſian general puniſhed for buying the victory too dear.

Amalaric, King of the Viſigoths, ſlain in a battle againſt Childebert. His ſucceſſor, Theudia, transferred the ſeat of royalty from Narbonne into Spain.

532 Great ſedition and inſurrection at Conſtantinople: ſuppreſſed, after much bloodſhed. Cavides, or Cavades,

King of Perſia, ſucceeded by his ſon Choſröes.

533 Peace with Perſia. Victories of Beliſarius over the Vandals in Africa.

Gilimer defeated; Carthage taken. Publication of the Digeſt or Pandects.

534 Gilimer led in triumph by Beliſarius to Conſtantinople. End of the domination of the Vandals in Africa, having laſted 105 years. Death of the young King of Italy, Athalaric. Marriage of his mother Amalaſunta with Theodatus, whom ſhe cauſed to be crowned. Soon after he poiſoned the Queen. Death of Thierri, King of Metz; ſucceeded by his ſon Theodebert. Defeat of Gondemar King of Burgundy, by the French. Partition and end of that kingdom.

535 Juſtinian declared war againſt Theodatus to avenge the death of Amalaſunta.

Dalmatia and Sicily taken from him by Beliſarius.

536 Revolt of the troops in Africa quelled by Beliſarius. Eggs of ſilk-worms brought from the Indies by two Monks to Conſtantinople, where the ſilk-manufactories began. Great ſucceſs of Beliſarius in the South of Italy.

537 Rome expelled the Goths, and opened its gates to Beliſarius.

538 Rome beſieged by Vitiges. Pope Sylverius ſuſpected of befriending the Goths, was exiled; but recalled by the Emperor. Vigilius, choſen in his ſtead, prevailed on Beliſarius to baniſh him again. He died in exile. Illyria laid waſte by the Huns; more than 120,000 priſoners carried off.

539 Peſtilence, war, and famine, afflicted Italy. Vitiges raiſed the ſiege of Rome. Milan raſed by the Goths; more than 300,000 inhabitants put to the ſword.

540 Theodebert, King of the French, marched to the aſſiſtance of Vitiges. The plague obliged him to retire. Vitiges in Ravenna, beſieged, and taken by Beliſarius, who ſent him priſoner to Conſtantinople. Beliſarius created Patrician, and ſent to command on the frontiers of Perſia.

540 Caſſiodorus, a learned miniſter of ſtate, embraced a monaſtic life, and compoſed ſeveral works.

Choſröes, King of Perſia, penetrated into Syria, and granted peace to the Emperor for an annual tribute.

The Moors in Africa defeated the Romans, and killed their commander.

541 Baſilius, the laſt Conſul choſen at Rome or Conſtan-

tinople. The Roman conſulſhip laſted 1048 years. After this period they reckoned from the conſulſhip of Baſilius, till the year 566.

Theobald, King of the Goths, killed: followed by Eraric, who was ſlain, and ſucceeded by Totila.

542 Choſroës obliged by Beliſarius to repaſs the Euphrates.

Childebert, King of France, and his brother Clotaire, laid waſte Spain, and ſeized ſome towns.

543 Totila paſſed the Tiber, ſeized Camponia, Apulia, and Naples.

Choſroës ravaged the Roman territory. Beliſarius marched againſt him, but was, by a contagious malady, obliged to retire.

An earthquake almoſt univerſal, 6th Sept.

544 Beliſarius ſent againſt Totila.

545 Tivoli taken by Totila, and all the inhabitants put to the ſword.

546 Diſpute about the celebration of Eaſter.

The towns of Spoletum, Perugia, and others, taken by Totila. Rome beſieged.

547 Kingdom of Northumberland founded by Ida. Rome taken by Totila; 80,000 of the inhabitants killed: a third part of the walls deſtroyed; the remainder ſpared on the remonſtrance of Beliſarius.

The Romans defeated the Goths in Lucania. Beliſarius recovered Tarentum, Spoletum, and Rome.

Pope Vigilius, ordered to Conſtantinople by the Emperor, to condemn the three chapters of the works of Theodore, of Mopſueſta, refuſed, conſented, retracted, and prayed the emperor to refer it to a general council.

Theodbert, King of Auſtraſia, or Metz, killed by an accident, and ſucceeded by Theodebald his ſon.

548 Italy ravaged again by the Goths.

Illyria ſeized by the Sclavonians.

Beliſarius recalled from Italy.

549 The Goths ceded again to the French what they held in Provence. Rome taken, fortified, and embelliſhed, by Totila.

550 Dreadful earthquake in Paleſtine, Syria, and Meſopotamia.

550 The Duchy of Poland founded by Lechus.

551 Germanus ſent againſt the Goths, being dead, they made themſelves maſters of all Italy.

Theodebald, King of Metz, ſent ambaſſadors to Conſtantinople, but refuſed to abandon the Goths, or to make alliance with the Emperor.

552 Theodorus and Mennas, giving an orthodox profeſſion of faith, were abſolved.

Narſes ſent againſt the Goths, defeated them at ſea, and expelled them from Sicily. Thrace laid waſte by the Huns.

Beginning of the Turks, a race of the Huns, who this year conquered Great Tartary, and put an end to the dominion of the Geougen, or Avari.

Narſes penetrated into Tuſcany, routed and killed Totila.

The Goths choſe Teia for their King.

553 Teia defeated and ſlain. With him ended the dominion of the Goths. Italy was reſtored to the Empire. Earthquake at Conſtantinople which laſted 40 days.

554 Pope Vigilius obtained leave to return to Rome.

Athanagildis, choſen King of the Viſigoths, fixes the ſeat of government at Toledo.

The Romans attacked and defeated in Colchis, by Choſröes.

555 Italy invaded by the French and Germans. The French all cut to pieces by Narſes; 50,000 Romans in Colchis routed by 3,000 Perſians.

556 Chramne, natural ſon of Clotaire, revolted againſt his father. Civil wars in France. Inſurrection of the Jews at Ceſarea, appeaſed by Adamantius.

557 The church of St. Sophia, rebuilt at Conſtantinople, by Juſtin.

558 The Danube, being frozen over, the Huns paſſed on the ice, and laid waſte Mæſia, Thrace, and Greece. They threatened Conſtantinople, and were prevailed on by Beliſarius to retire, in conſideration of a ſum of money, and the promiſe of an annual tribute. A dreadful peſtilence at Conſtantinople. Death of King Childebert, at Paris. Clotaire, his brother, ſucceeded and re-united the French under one King.

560 Chramne, ſon of Clotaire, after being reconciled to his father, revolted anew. The count of Brittany, who ſupported him, was ſlain; and Chramne burnt, with his wife and children, by his father Clotaire.

561 Conſpiracy againſt Juſtinian. Beliſarius being ſuſpected, was ſtripped of all his offices, and impriſoned.

Death of Clotaire, King of France. The kingdom

was again divided among his four ſons.

563 Juſtinian embraced the doctrine of the Incorruptícolæ, who maintained that the body of Chriſt was incorruptible. He exiled the orthodox biſhops for refuſing to ſubſcribe to that error.

Embaſſy from the Great Cham of Tartary to the Emperor.

Death of Beliſarius.

564 Expulſion of Eutychius from the ſee of Conſtantinople, for rejecting the errors of the Incorrupticolæ. John, the ſcholaſtic, ſubſtituted in his ſtead.

565 Death of the Emperor Juſtinian. Juſtin II. or the Younger, elected.

Plague in Italy, France, and Germany.

567 Death of Caribert, King of Paris. Liuva, King of the Viſigoths, in Spain.

The Emperor impriſoned and put to death Juſtin, one of his relations, who commanded the army; and recalled Narſes, governor of Italy, who died at Rome, aged 95.

568 The Lombards, having left Pannonia, ſettled in Italy under their King, Alboin.

Longinus, firſt exarch or governor of Italy, at Ravenna.

569 Liguria and ſeveral other provinces ſeized by the Lombards.

Embaſſy from the Oriental Turks or Tartars, on the ſilk-trade.

570 Birth of the falſe prophet, Mahomet, at Mecca.

The biſhops of Italy ſold the gold and ſilver vaſes of their churches, and diſtributed the price among the poor, to ſave them from the plundering Lombards.

571 Kingdom of the Eaſt Angles eſtabliſhed by Uffa.

572 Death of Liuva, King of the Viſigoths, in Spain. His brother Leovigildis ſucceeded.

573 Death of Alboin, King of the Lombards, by the treachery of his wife.

Irruption of the Huns. The French repulſed them from Thuringia, which they had laid waſte.

574 Cleph, King of the Lombards, murdered by one of his ſervants. His dominions were divided among his generals. The Armenians, ſhaking off the Perſian yoke, were protected by the Emperor. The Avari paſſed the Danube, and took poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns in the Eaſt.

575 Juſtin the Emperor, falling into a ſtate of infanity, his Empreſs, Sophia, obtained peace of the Perſians.
Cruel wars among the Kings of France, which laſted ſeveral years.
576 Choſröes defeated by Juſtinian, a Roman general, and purſued into the heart of his dominions.
578 Death of Juſtin the Emperor. Tiberius II. his ſon-in-law, acknowledged his ſucceſſor.
579 Death of Choſröes, 80 years old, having reigned 48. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Hormiſdas II. the moſt cruel tyrant that ever reigned in Perſia.
579 Eighty martyrs put to death by the Lombards for refuſing to eat meat offered to idols.
580 Antioch thrown down by an earthquake.
582 The Saxons, after invading Italy, returned to Germany. Perſecution in Spain by Leovigildis, the Arian King of the Goths.
Death of the Emperor Tiberius II. who was ſucceeded by Mauritius of Cappadocia.
583 Peſtilence in France.
584 Chilperic, King of Soiſſons, being killed at the chace, was ſucceeded by his ſon Clotaire II.
585 Death of Leovigildis in Spain. His ſon Recaredo ſucceeded, and abjured Arianiſm.
587 Earthquake at Antioch.
588 The city of Paris conſumed by fire.
589 Complete victory gained by Philippicus over the Perſians.
Inundation of the Tiber at Rome followed by a plague.
Union of the two empires of China under the dynaſty of the Soui.
590 Acceſſion of Gregory the Great to the Papal See. Peſtilence throughout France. Death of Autharis, King of the Lombards, by poiſon. The French laid waſte Lombardy. Hormiſdas, King of Perſia, ſlain for his cruelty, and ſucceeded by Choſröes II. who taking refuge with the Emperor, was, by him, reſtored, the year following.
591 Agilulphus, general of the Lombards, eſpouſing the Queen, was baptized, and proclaimed King.
592 Romania and Tuſcany laid waſte by Arnulphus, a chief of the Lombards.
593 Death of Gontran, King of Orleans and Burgundy. His nephew, Childebert, ſucceeded him.

The Gaſcons, people of Spain, croſſed the Pyrenées, and ſettled in the country called Gaſcony.

595 Agilulphus, King of the Lombards, threatened to beſiege Rome.

596 Almoſt all Italy laid waſte by the Lombards. Auguſtine, the Monk, ſent into England by Pope Gregory, to preach the Goſpel. Death of Childebert, King of Auſtraſia. His ſon, Theodebert, ſucceeded in Auſtraſia; and Thierry, in Burgundy.

599 Dreadful Plague in Africa.

600 Iſtria laid waſte by the Sclavonians and the Avari. Civil war in France. Clotaire defeated by Theodebert and his brother Thierry.

602 The Lombards gained a victory over the Romans. Phocas proclaimed Emperor by the ſoldiers.

603 Liuva, ſon of Recaredo, reigned in Spain for 203 years: was killed by Vittem, who uſurped the throne. Choſröes made war on the Romans. This war laſted 18 years.

Phocas ſent his and his wife's picture to Rome, and was there proclaimed Emperor. The Lombards prepared for war. Choſröes defeated the Roman army.

604 Death of St. Auguſtine, firſt biſhop of Canterbury.

606 Death of Pope Sabinianus: his body was caſt out of the city, for refuſing to diſtribute the grain of the church among the poor.

Narſes, a Roman general, accuſed of traitorous correſpondence with Perſia, implored pardon of Phocas, who, after promiſing him mercy, ordered him to be burnt alive.

607 Boniface choſen Pope, obtained from Phocas an acknowledgment of his primacy. The pantheon, a temple built by Agrippa, under Auguſtus, in honour of Jupiter and all the gods, was conſecrated to the true God, under the invocation of the Bleſſed Virgin and all the Saints.

608 Choſröes took Armenia, Cappadocia, Galatia, and Paphlagonia.

609 Revolt of the Jews at Antioch, who put to death Anaſtaſius the Biſhop.

610 The Perſians, maſters of Aſſamea and Edeſſa, penetrated as far as Antioch.

Heraclius, with a powerful army from Africa, dethroned and killed Phocas, and crowned Emperor.

The Perſians withdrew, with great booty, and ma-

ny priſoners.

611 The Empreſs Eudoxia being delivered of a ſon died ſoon after. A woman was burnt alive for having ſpit by accident on her bier.

612 Siſebut, an excellent Prince, choſen King of the Viſigoths, in Spain.

The Saracens made an incurſion on the Roman territory, and pillaged Syria with fire and ſword.

Beginning of the preaching of Mahomet, then above 40 years of age.

Theodebert, king of the French, vanquiſhed, ſhut up in a convent, and afterwards put to death by his brother Thierry.

613 Death of Thierry. Clotaire II. ſole king of France, cauſed Brunehaut to be dragged at the tail of a wild horſe, for being the cauſe of the death of ten kings.

614 Damaſcus taken by the Perſians. Heraclius ſued for peace. His Ambaſſadors returned without an anſwer.

615 The Perſians over-ran Egypt, took Alexandria, and penetrated into Lybra.

616 Death of Agilulphus, King of the Lombards. His ſon Adaloald ſucceeded.

617 Heraclius ſued again for peace, which Choſröes ſhould grant only on condition, that the Romans ſhould forſake Chriſtianity and worſhip the Sun.

618 The Avari pillaged the environs of Conſtantinople; Æra of the Dynaſty of Tam, in China.

619 The Perſians laid waſte Aſia Minor, entered into Galatia, took Ancyra, and advanced as far as Chalcedon.

620 The Emperor Heraclius made peace with the Avars; continued the war with Perſia; borrowed the gold and ſilver from the churches, and ſtruck coin of the ſacred veſſels to carry on the war.

621 Heraclius marched againſt the Perſians. One of their generals ſurrendered, embraced chriſtianity, and afterwards ſuffered martyrdom at Edeſſa. Heraclius joined by ſome Turks or Huns, arrived on the borders of Armenia, and defeated a corps of Perſian cavalry.

622 The Emperor entered Perſia, pillaged the low country, and took the cities. Choſröes fled. Heraclius purſued him as far as Media, fixed his head-quarters in Albania, and took more than 50,000 priſoners.

Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, called by

the Arabians the *Hegira*, whence they date their annals.

623 Heraclius purſued the Perſian army. The Huns or Turks withdrew to their own country Scythia. The Emperor retreated; the Perſians followed him, but were defeated.

The Romans hitherto maſters of part of Spain, driven out of it by Suintila, King of the Viſigoths.

624 Heraclius croſſed the Euphrates, and after repeated ſucceſs quartered in Sebaſte, in Cappadocia.

625 Edwin, King of Northumberland, embraced chriſtianity, and founded the See of York, of which Paulinus was the firſt Biſhop.

626 Heraclius continued the war with Perſia.

Clotaire II. aſſumed his ſon Dagobert as partner of his throne. The Lombards expelled Adaloald their king, and choſe Arioaldus in his ſtead.

627 Heraclius purſued Choſröes as far as Seleucia, beyond the Tigris. The King falling ſick wiſhed to have his youngeſt ſon crowned. Tiroes the eldeſt, cauſed all his brothers and his father to be put to death, made peace with the Empire.

Heraclius returned in triumph to Conſtantinople.

Death of Clotaire II. who was ſucceeded by his ſon Dagobert. Pepin the elder, being mayor of the place.

629 Mahomet ſeized Mecca, and afterwards almoſt all Arabia.

631 The ſtate of Toulouſe united to France.

Suintila, King of the Viſigoths in Spain, being depoſed, Siſenando reigned in his ſtead.

632 Death of Mahomet, at Medina, aged 63 years. His father-in-law Aboubeker acknowledged Caliph. It was he who collected the various parts of the Coran. He ſent one army againſt the Perſians, and another againſt the Romans to make conqueſts.

633 Theodorus, brother of Heraclius, beaten by the Saracens or Arabians.

634 Omar, Caliph, after the death of Aboubeker, defeated the Romans, took Damascus and all Phœnicia.

635 The Saracens entered Egypt, and prepared to beſiege Jerusalem. They agreed to ſpare it for a conſiderable ſum, and an annual tribute.

This year Chriſtian Miſſionaries penetrated through Tartary into China, and erected a monument, which was found in 1625.

636 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
Death of Arioaldus, King of the Lombards. Rotharis succeeding, reduced the laws into a code.

637 Antioch taken by the Saracens, who became masters of all Persia. Jezdegirde the King, fled into Tartary, whence he sent ambassadors to China.
The King of the West Saxons, with his people received the Christian Faith, as did also the other Saxon Kings.
Death of Dagobert, who was succeeded in Austrasia by his son Sigebert II. and in Neustria and Burgundy by another son Clovis II.
The Saracens masters of Egypt.

640 Ercombert, King of Kent, made heathenish idols to be pulled down.

641 Death of the Emperor Heraclius, after a reign of more than 30 years. Constantine II. his son reigned but four months. Being poisoned (it is said) by his step-mother, he was followed by Heracleonas her son, who was soon deposed, and executed with his mother. Constans II. son of Constantine was proclaimed at 12 years of age.

642 Chindasvinla chosen King of the Visigoths, in Spain.

644 The University of Cambridge said to have been founded by Sigebert, King of the East Angles.
Omar, Caliph, rebuilt the Temple of Jerusalem, as a Mosque. Othman succeeded him.
Mauritias, governor of Rome, revolted, but was taken and put to death by the Exarch.
The Chinese annals mention a Roman embassy to their court, on occasion of the war with the Arabians.

644 Sigebert, King of the East Angles, embraced a monastic life. Peda, King of the Mercians, put Sigebert to death.

647 The Saracens occupied part of Africa, and rendered it tributary.
The Saracens landed in Cyprus and took Salamine.

649 Council of Rome against the Monothelites and the Typus.
Death of Chindasvinla, King of the Visigoths in Spain, who was succeeded by Recesvinto.

650 The Sclavonians invaded Italy, but were repulsed by the Lombards.

651 Oswin, King of Northumberland, slain.
Jezdegirde, last King of Persia, killed; his son

fought refuge in China.

653 Pope Martin carried off from Rome, was detained in the isle of Naxos upwards of one year.

Death of Rotharis, King of the Lombards.

Landing of the Danes in Britain. The Saracens conquered Rhodes, and destroyed the famous Colossus. They pillaged Armenia.

654 Martin the Pope, being brought to Constantinople, was imprisoned, and afterwards banished. The Roman clergy were prevailed on by threats, to chuse another Pope.

655 Moaiva, general of the Saracens, came with a fleet to besiege Constantinople; two christian soldiers burnt his fleet; he returned with many ships; defeated the Romans; and obliged Constans to fly to Constantinople.

656 Death of Sigebert, King of Austrasia. Grimoald, mayor of the palace, sent away Dagobert, son of Sigebert, and put his own son Childebert on the throne.

Clovis II. King of Neustria and Burgundy, took off the silver from the roof of St. Denis, sent it to the mint, and distributed the money among the poor.

Othman, Caliph of the Saracens, being killed, Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet, was acknowledged Caliph in Arabia, and Moaira in Syria.

656 Death of Clovis II. His eldest son Clotaire III. succeeded to the kingdoms of Neustria and Burgundy, at first under the guardianship of his mother.

658 Peace between the Saracens and the Empire; the former agreeing to pay a yearly tribute.

659 Theodosius, a deacon, put to death by his brother, the Emperor Constans, who, haunted by frightful dreams, left Constantinople, and staid some time at Syracuse.

661 Ali, one of the Caliphs, being killed, was succeeded in Arabia by his son, Hassan, who after six months ceded to Moavia, his father's competitor.

Death of Aribert, King of Lombardy. His sons quarrelled about his kingdom.

Arrival of the Emperor Constans at Rome, where he was treated with great honours.

662 Grimoald, Duke of Beneventum, seized the kingdom of Lombardy.

664 The Emperor returned to Syracuse, levied great contributions, and rendered himself odious.

665 The Saracens in a second expedition into Africa, took

feveral towns.

668 Death of the Emperor Conſtans, at Syracuſe, after a reign of 27 years. Conſtantine IV. ſon of Conſtans, aſſumed his two brothers as colleagues, but afterwards out of jealouſy, had their noſes cut off.

The Saracens carried off 80,000 priſoners from Africa.

669 The Saracens took and deſtroyed Syracuſe.

670 The Picts in Scotland converted by St. Columba.

Death of Clotaire III. King of Neuſtria.

Childeric II. became ſovereign of all France.

671 The Saracens invaded Leſſer Aſia, and prepared to beſiege Conſtantinople.

Death of Grimoald, King of the Lombards.

672 The Saracens landed in Thrace, beſieged Conſtantinople for ſix months, and took up their winter quarters at Cyzicus.

Death of Racesvinto, King of the Viſigoths in Spain. Wamba, choſen and crowned in his ſtead.

673 The Saracens beſieged Conſtantinople anew. The generals of the Empire defeated their army; great part of their fleet diſperſed; more than 30,000 periſhed on board. Callinicus, famous architect and mathematician, invented a fire called the Greek fire, which conſumed the Saracen fleet on the water.

Childeric, King of France, being killed, Thierry, his brother, was placed on the throne; but from this time the mayor of the palace ruled the ſtate.

674 Ebroin, mayor of the palace, ſet on the throne, one Clovis, who, as he pretended, was the ſon of Clotaire III.

675 The Saracens attempting to land in Spain, are defeated by Wamba, and their fleet deſtroyed.

676 The Saracens made peace for 30 years with the Emperor, to whom they agreed to pay a conſiderable tribute.

678 The Bulgarians, ſo called from the river Wolga, invaded Thrace, ſettled on the Danube, and gave their name to the province ſtill called Bulgaria.

679 Chriſtianity preached to the Friſians, by S. Wilfrid, of York.

680 Death of Moavia, Caliph, after a reign of 21 years. His ſon Yeſid ſucceeded him. Third council of Conſtantinople.

Wamba, King of the Viſigoths, abdicated his crown, and retired to a monaſtery. He was ſucceeded

by Errigio.

681 The Monothelites condemned at the council of Conſtantinople.

England afflicted with plague and famine.

683 Diſſenſion continued among the Saracens. Moavia II. ſon of Yeſid, Caliph; one month after whom Mervan, one of his kinſmen.

685 Death of Conſtantine IV. or Pogonatus, after 17 years reign. His ſon Juſtinian II. aged 16 years, ſucceeded him.

686 Death of Bertrand, King of Lombardy. His ſon Gondibert ſucceeded.

687 Death of Conon, pope.

Death of Ervigis, King of Spain. Egica, kinſman of Wamba, ſucceeded.

Pepin, mayor of the palace, defeated King Thierry, in France.

690 Juſtinian, breaking the truce with the Saracens, was defeated by them, and obliged to yield Armenia.

691 Death of Thierry, King of Neuſtria and Burgundy. His ſon Clovis III. put in his ſtead. Pepin continued to rule as mayor of the palace.

693 Juſtinian employed a Perſian architect to build ſeveral magnificent edifices, who put ſeveral artiſts and perſons of quality to death.

694 Juſtinian depoſed, while meditating a general maſſacre at Conſtantinople. Leontius a patrician, choſen Emperor, cauſed his noſe to be amputated, baniſhed him to Cherſoneſſus, and put to death the miniſters of his cruelty.

Venice began to have a Doge.

698 The Romans recovered Syria, and ſlew more than 200,000 Saracens.

700 Cracovia or Craeow ſaid to be by Cracus, Duke of Poland.

701 Death of Egica, King of Spain, after reigning 13 years. His ſon Wibtiza ſucceeded, and refuſed to pay the Pope a tribute, which his predeceſſors had granted.

702 Juſtinian levied troops to recover his crown, and eſpouſed the daughter of the King of the Lazians.

703 Juſtinian took Conſtantinople, and put to death his two competitors, Tiberius and Leontius, with ſeveral perſons of note. He baniſhed the Patriarch of Conſtantinople, and promoted Cyrus to that See.

705 Walid, acknowledged Caliph, reigned at Damaſcus,

and extended his empire from Barbary into Spain, while his generals made conqueſts in Tartary, and the Eaſt-Indies.

709 Juſtinian made war on the people of Cherſoneſus.

710 The whole Exarchate of Ravenna rebelling againſt Juſtinian: the Exarch fell in battle againſt the inſurgents.

Witiza, King of Spain, dethroned by Rodriguez, whoſe reign was unhappy.

711 Death of Childebert II. King of France. His ſon Dagobert II. ſucceeded.

Revolution in Spain. The Saracens arriving from Africa, proved ſucceſsful againſt Rodriguez, betrayed by Count Julian, and by other Lords. The ſoldiers revolted againſt Juſtinian. Philippicus, ſurnamed Bardanes, was choſen Emperor. He put Juſtinian to death, and declared in favour of the Monothelites. Rodriguez entirely ſtripped of his dominions by the Saracens, who remained in Spain for 700 years.

Luitprand, King of Lombardy, who reigned with glory 31 years and ſeven months.

713 Armius, ſecretary of Philippicus, put out the eyes of the Emperor, and uſurped the ſceptre under the name of Anaſtaſius the ſecond.

The Saracens took Antioch in Piſidia, and the Bulgarians laid waſte all Thrace.

714 Death of Pepin, mayor of the palace; his ſon Charles Martel, ſucceeded in his office.

715 Theodoſius III. declared againſt the Monothelites in favour of the ſix firſt councils.

Death of Dagobert, King of France; his nobles choſe for his ſucceſſor Chilperic II. ſon of Childeric. Charles Martel, ſon of Pepin, governed the reſt of France with glory.

716 The Armenians and Saracens obliged Leo the Iſaurian to accept the empire.

Theodoſius abdicated voluntarily, and retiring with his ſon, embraced the clerical ſtate of Epheſus.

The Saracens took Perganus, in Aſia; Toledy, in Spain; and penetrated into France, as far as Burgundy.

717 The Saracens worſted before Conſtantinople; their fleet burnt with the Greek fire; near 300,000 inhabitants died of the plague at Conſtantinople.

Rome almoſt deſtroyed by an inundation of the Tiber, which laſted ſeven days.

Battle between Charles Martel and King Chilperic, in which the former had greatly the advantage.

718 The Saracens raiſed the ſiege of Conſtantinople, and were defeated by Leo.

Pelagius, a Gothic Prince, choſen King of the Aſturias, by the Spaniſh fugitives; defeated the Saracens, with the ſlaughter of 20,000 men.

Charles Martel proclaimed Clotaire IV. King, ſuppoſed to be ſon of Clotaire III.

Birth of Conſtantine, a ſon of the Emperor, ſurnamed Copronymus.

St. Boniface from England, preached the goſpel in Germany, and founded the See of Mentz.

720 Leo aſſumes his ſon as colleague in the empire. Eude, Duke of Aquitain, delivered Chilperic to Charles Martel. Chilperic being dead, Thierry III. was declared King, but Charles Martel ruled deſpotically.

The Saracens took Narbonne, and laid ſiege to Toulouſe. Yeſid, II. was their Caliph after Omar II.

Eude, of Aquitain, made war on Charles Martel, on the Saracens.

726 Pope Gregory II. declared in favour of images.

The Pope invited Charles Martel to Italy, in order to reſiſt Leo. That Emperor cauſed to break down the images at Conſtantinople, which excited ſedition.

The Saracens beſieged Nice. Several Greek biſhops declared in favour of the images againſt the edict of the Emperor.

Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons, abdicated his crown, went to Rome, and made the Pope a preſent of an annual tribute, called PETER'S PENCE.

728 The defenders of the images made war on Leo; their leaders were defeated at ſea.

The Saracens laid waſte Provence by ſea.

730 Germanus, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, depoſed by the Emperor, and Anaſtaſius, an Iconoclaſt choſen in his ſtead. Leo was excommunicated by the Pope.

732 The Pope's lands in Sicily, confiſcated by the Emperor.

The Saracens from Spain were defeated with great ſlaughter, by Charles Martel, near Tours.

733-4 Pope Gregory, and other biſhops of Italy petitioned the Emperor in vain, in favour of images. He continued to perſecute all who defended them.

735 Eude, Duke of Aquitain declared war againſt Charles

Martel. On his death-bed he divided his territory between his two ſons.

Charles Martel attacked the younger, and obliged him to do homage for the duchy of Aquitain.

737 Death of Thierry III. after bearing the name of King of France 17 years. Charles Martel governed under the title of Duke of the French. Defeated the Saxons, and drove the Saracens from Provence.

739 Death of Favila, who had ſucceeded his father as King of the Aſturias. Alphonsus I. ſon-in-law of Pelagius, ſucceeded.

Luitprond, King of Lombardy, laid ſiege to Rome, and ſeized the duchy of Spoletum. The Pope implored the aid of Charles Martel.

740 Earthquake at Nice, Conſtantinople, and other cities, felt for ſeveral months.

741 Death of the Emperor Leo III. Conſtantine Copronymus, his ſon, ſucceeded.

Death of Charles Martel. Carloman and Pepin, his ſons, ſucceeded him.

Birth of Charles, ſon of Pepin, afterwards called Charlemagne.

743 Rebellion againſt Conſtantine, who defeated Nicelas and his army, retook Conſtantinople, and abandoned it to pillage.

Walid II. Caliph, killed for his wickedneſs.

744 Death of Luitprond, King of Lombardy. Ratchis ſucceeded him.

745 The Saxons expelled from Thuringia by Carloman.

746 Civil war among the Saracens. An earthquake in Syria and Paleſtine, with great darkneſs, from Auguſt to October. A dreadful plague, which laſted three years, afflicted Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.

747 Carloman, leaving his dukedom to Pepin, his brother, embraced a monaſtic life.

749 Several cities of Syria overthrown by an earthquake. Some removed without injury. In Meſopotamia the earth opened and formed a gulph 2000 paces long.

750 Great revolution among the Saracens. The family of the Ommiades ſtripped of the ſovereignty, after holding it for 92 years. The Abaſſides of Mahomet's family mounted the throne, put all the Ommiades to death, except one, who reigned as Caliph in Andaluſia.

Aboulabbs was acknowledged Caliph in the rest of their dominions.

751 Pepin consulted Pope Zacharias, whether he ought not to take the title of King, to the exclusion of Childeric, the last of the Merovingian race, who was incapable of governing.

752 Pepin proclaimed King by an assembly of the States of France, and consecrated by St. Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz. Childeric, the last of the Merovingian line, was deposed and confined to a monastery.

Astolphus, King of the Lombards, took possession of Ravenna, and put an end to the Exarchate, after it had lasted 184 years.

753 Rome besieged by the Lombards. The Pope applied to Pepin, who caused the siege to be raised.

The Pope went to visit Pepin. Declared him and his son Charles Patricians of Rome.

Abougiafar-Almansor, Caliph of the Mahometans after his brother Aboulabbas, built Bagdad, and made it his capital.

755 Rome again besieged by the Lombards, and relieved by Pepin, who obliged Astolphus to restore several towns he had taken from the Pope.

Martyrdom of St. Boniface, of Mentz, the apostle of Germany.

756 Death of Astolphus, King of the Lombards, by a fall from his horse.

Revolution in Spain. The Saracens shook off their allegiance to the Great Caliph, and owned one of the Ommiades Abduraman for their Caliph. His posterity reigned under the title of Kings of Cordova till 1038.

Pepin subdued the Saxons, and required contributions of them.

Ambassadors sent to China by the Caliph.

759 Constantine defeated by the Bulgarians, and obliged to flee to Constantinople.

761 Constantine persecuted the defenders of images, and prohibited the monastic state.

The Saracens seized Valentia, in Spain.

Constantine subdued the Bulgarians. Excessive cold, followed by great drought. The Euxine Sea was frozen 30 cubits deep.

766 Constantine beaten by the Bulgarians, asked aid of Pepin.

767 Pope Paul dying, Constantine, a layman, was pro-

moted to the ſee by Didier, King of Lombardy.

768 The people and clergy of Rome depoſed and put to death the anti-pope Conſtantine. Philip being choſen next, was alſo depoſed, and Stephen elected.

Death of Pepin in the 17th year of his reign. He was ſucceeded by his two ſons. Charles, known by the name of Charlemagne, was crowned at Noyon, Carloman at Soiſſons.

769 Charlemagne eſpouſed Bertha, daughter of the King of Lombardy.

Leo, ſon of Conſtantine, eſpouſed Irene, and was proclaimed Emperor.

770 Conſtantine perſecuted the monks and nuns, obliging them to renounce their vows or be expoſed in Cyprus to the cruelty of the Saracens. Many had their eyes put out, and were baniſhed; ſome married. The Emperor ſold the monaſteries.

771 Carloman dying, his brother Charlemagne remained ſole King of France. He divorced his wife Bertha, and married Hildegardis from Suabia.

772 Charlemagne defeated the Saxons near Oſnabruk, demoliſhed the temple, and broke in pieces their idol Irmenſul.

773 Rome beſieged by the Lombards. Pope Adrian had recourſe to Charlemagne, who coming into Italy, defeated Didier, and took Verona.

774 Charlemagne leaving his army at the ſiege of Pavia, repaired to Rome, where he made a magnificent entry.

774 Pavia, on his return, ſurrendered. Didier was taken, ſhorn, and ſent into France, where he died. Thus ended the kingdom of the Lombards, having laſted 206 years.

775 Death of the Emperor Conſtantine Copronymus, after a reign of 34 years. Leo IV. his ſon ſucceeded.

776 Routgout attempting to ſeize on Lombardy, was routed and beheaded by Charlemagne. The Saxons were again defeated.

777 Teleric, King of the Bulgarians, received baptiſm at Conſtantinople. The Emperor created him a Patrician, and gave him in marriage the couſin of Irene.

778 Expedition of Charlemagne into Spain. He ſubdued Navarre and Sardinia. On his return he raſed Pampelona. The Gaſcons way-laid his forces, pillaged his baggage, and killed ſeveral Lords of his court.

779 The Saxons defeated. Several took refuge among

the Sclavonians.

780 Death of the Emperor Leo. Conſtantine, his ſon ſurnamed Porphyrogenitus, ſucceeded, under the guardianſhip of his mother Irene.

781 Charlemagne at Rome. His ſecond ſon Pepin baptized by the Pope, was crowned King of Italy; and Louis, King of Aquitain; propoſed marriage between the daughter of Charlemagne and the Greek Emperor. Neither of them then nubile.

782 Charlemagne continuing the war againſt the Saxons, overturned the temple of Venus at Magdeburgh.

785 The Saxons ſubmitted entirely to Charlemagne, and embraced chriſtianity.

786 Haroun, ſurnamed Raſchid the Juſt, Caliph after his brother Mouſa, who reigned but one year.

787 Second Council of Nice, where the uſe of images was reſtored.

Charlemagne made another journey to Rome, whence he brought choriſters and organiſts into France. He eſtabliſhed a ſchool in his own palace, and called the famous Alcuin from England, and encouraged learning.

788 Charlemagne made war on Taſſillon, Duke of Bavaria, whom he obliged to retire into a monaſtery.

789 Conſtantine the Emperor endeavoured to aſſume the reins of government out of his mother's hands. Irene baniſhed his adviſers.

790 Earthquake at Conſtantinople, whence the Emperor and Empreſs are obliged to depart.

The armies ſhaking off the yoke of Irene, demanded Conſtantine for their Emperor. Irene withdrew from government, and Conſtantine began to rule.

791 The Emperor recalled his mother to the government. She perſuaded him to put out the eyes of his uncles and of ſeveral others.

793 The Saracens infeſting the ſeas, and attacking Gaul, were defeated by Charlemagne.

Fruitleſs attempt of that prince to join the Rhine and Danube by a canal.

796 Pope Leo III. ſent Legates to Charlemagne, to aſk the confirmation of his election.

797 Conſtantine depoſed by his mother Irene, and deprived of his ſight, died three days after.

798 Irene offered conſiderable ſums to the Saracens to purchaſe peace. They refuſed, and laid waſte all the country to the very gates of Conſtantinople.

Alphonſus gained a great victory over the Moors in Spain, and ſent as a preſent part of the booty to Charlemagne.

The Caliph Haroun ſent Ambaſſadors to China.

799 Pope Leo, ill-treated and impriſoned, eſcaped to France. Charlemagne reſtored him.

800 The empire of the Weſt, which had terminated in Auguſtulus, A. D. 476, was this year revived in the perſon of Charlemagne, who arriving in Rome, was ſaluted by the people, and ſolemnly crowned by the Pope, Emperor of the Romans, which title the German Emperors aſſume to this day.

801 Earthquake in France, Germany, and Italy. St. Paul's at Rome, and other buildings were thrown down.

802 Nicephorus, a Patrician, declared Emperor, depoſed and baniſhed Irene.

803 Death of the Empreſs Irene in exile. Nicephorus ſent Ambaſſadors to Charlemagne with conditions of peace.

804 Pope Leo paid a viſit to Charlemagne in France, and returned again to Italy.

805 Nicephorus purchaſed peace of the Saracens.

The Capitula or Chapters of Charlemagne were drawn up at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Saracens invaded Greece, and took the iſle of Cyprus.

806 Charlemagne, aged 64, declared his teſtament to the chiefs of his kingdom at Thionville. He divided his dominions among his three ſons.

807 Haroun, Caliph, and the King of Perſia, ſent magnificent preſents to Charlemagne, ceding to him the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem.

808 Godfrey or Gotric, King of Denmark, made inroads on the dominions of Charlemagne, and was repulſed.

809 Mamon ſucceeded as Caliph to his father Haroun.

810 Death of Pepin, ſon of Charlemagne, leaving one natural ſon, afterwards King of Italy.

811 Nicephorus defeated and ſlain by the Bulgarians.

Death of Charles, eldeſt ſon of Charlemagne without iſſue.

813 The Bulgarians having defeated the Emperor Michael, he abdicated, and retired to a monaſtery.

Leo IV. the Armenian choſen in his ſtead.

Charlemagne aſſociated his ſon Lewis in the empire,

and cauſed ſeveral councils to be held.

813 Mamon the Caliph protected learning, and from that time the Arabs were addicted to philoſophy, mathematics, &c.

814 Death of Charlemagne, of a fever, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the 72d year of his age, the 42d of his reign, and the 14th of his imperial dignity. His ſon, Lewis the Pious, ſucceeded as Emperor and King of France, Bernard, natural ſon of Pepin, as King of Italy.

815 The inhabitants of Rome revolted againſt the Pope, who putting ſeveral of them to death, was blamed by the Emperor.

816 Pope Eugenius IV. or V. coming to France, crowned the Emperor Lewis and the Empreſs Hermenegarde.

Bernard, King of Italy, conſpiring againſt his uncle, was obliged to throw himſelf on his mercy.

818 Bernard, having his eyes put out, died. Death of Hermenegarde, the Empreſs.

820 Michael the Stammerer was detected conſpiring againſt the Emperor Leo, and condemned to die. While he was in chains the conſpirators murdered Leo, and then ſeated Michael on the throne.

The Normans coming from the north of Europe, began to lay waſte the weſtern and ſouthern coaſts.

822 Lewis did public penance for the death of Bernard.

823 Lotharius, eldeſt ſon of Lewis, was crowned Emperor at Rome. The Empreſs Judith was delivered of a ſon, called afterwards Charles the Bald.

The Saracens ſeizing on Crete, built Candia, which name has ſince been given to the whole iſland.

825 Heriold, King of part of Denmark, embraced chriſtianity.

826 The Saracens ſeized Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria; laid waſte Gallicia.

828 End of the Heptarchy in England; Egbert, King of the Weſt Saxons, having united the ſeven kingdoms in one.

Great havock made in Dalmatia by the Bulgarians.

829 Lewis gave Rhetia and part of Burgundy to his ſon Charles the Bald, then ſix years old. His other ſons declared openly againſt their father.

Death of Michael the Stammerer. His ſon Theophilus ſucceeded to the empire.

830 The ſons of Lewis the Good confined their father in

priſon, but he was reinſtated by the ſtates.

831 Theophilus prohibited all image worſhip. He made war on the Saracens with ſucceſs.

832 The Danes landing a third time on the Iſle of Shippey, maintained their ground againſt King Egbert.

833 Lewis, again depoſed and confined by his ſons, ſoon recovered his liberty and kingdom.

Death of the Caliph Mamon. His brother Motaſem ſucceeded.

834 King Egbert routed the Danes, and expelled them the iſland of Shippey.

836 Death of Egbert, firſt King of England. His ſon Ethelwolf ſucceeded.

837 Lewis the Emperor declared his youngeſt ſon Charles King of Neuſtria, and made the Lords ſwear allegiance to him.

838 Death of Pepin, King of Aquitain, and ſon of Lewis, after a reign of 21 years.

840 Death of Lewis the Emperor, aged 62, having reigned 27 years.

Lothario, Emperor; Charles the Bald, King of France; and Lewis, King of Bavaria.

842 Death of Theophilus, Greek Emperor, after 12 years reign.

After a bloody war between the brothers, the three French princes ſettled the partition of their territory. Lothario had the Empire, Italy, Loraine, Burgundy, and Provence; Lewis had Germany; and Charles the Weſt of France to the Maeſe.

Don Ramiro began to reign in Spain; his couſin Alphonſo the Chaſte having reſigned in his favour.

843 About this time happened the union of the Scots and Picts under Kenneth Mac-Alpine.

844 Ramiro, King of Spain, ſlew upwards of 70,000 Saracens.

845 The Normans landed in France, advanced as far as Paris, and laid waſte the country. Charles gave them large ſums of money to retire. They deſolated Picardy, Flanders, Frieſeland, and laid ſiege to Hamburgh. The Germans obliged them to retreat.

According to the Annals of China, the Emperor iſſued an edict againſt the Chriſtians, and ſeveral churches were deſtroyed.

846 The Saracens coming from Africa laid ſiege to Rome. They plundered its ſuburbs.

849 Pope Leo IV. fortified Rome. His allies diſperſed their fleet and routed the army of the Saracens.

850 St. Ancharius preached the Goſpel in Denmark and Sweden.

851 The Danes very much infeſted Great Britain.
The Saracens deſolated Sardinia and Corſica.

852 The Engliſh gained the famous battle of Okley over the Danes.

853 Ethelwolf granted to the church the tribute called Peter's-pence.
The Normans deſolated France, made themſelves maſters of ſome towns, and pillaged many others.

854 Michael the Emperor, aged 20 years, began to govern by himſelf.

855 Death of the Emperor Lothario. He divided his ſtates among his three ſons. Lewis, his eldeſt ſon, had the empire, and the kingdom of Italy; Lothario, his ſecond ſon, had Lorraine; and Charles had Provence and Burgundy.

856 The Normans landing in Holland, plundered ſeveral towns.

857 Ethelwolf, King of England, dying, Ethelbald, his ſon, reigned two years and a half.

859 The Adriatic frozen over in winter.

860 Ethelbert, ſecond ſon of Ethelwolf, began to reign over all England.

861 Rurik acknowledged firſt Prince of Ruſſia: from him deſcended all the Grand-Dukes, and Czars, till 1598.

862 Great part of the Sclavonians converted by the care of Lewis, King of Germany. They obtained a liturgy in their own language.

864 Lothario obliged by a council, held before the legate, to take back his wife: maltreated her, and left her ſoon after.

865 The Saracens deſolated Italy; Lewis forced them to retreat: he took and demoliſhed Capua.

866 Lewis continued the war againſt the Saracens in Italy: they ſeized Campania.
The Bulgarians embraced the Chriſtian faith.
Michael cauſed his uncle Bardas to be aſſaſſinated.

867 Baſil, the Macedonian, informed, that the Emperor intended to make away with him; prevented him by aſſaſſination, and made himſelf maſter of the empire.

868 Lothario returning from Rome, where he was abſolv-

ed from excommunication, died. Charles, King of Provence, died. Charles the Bald ſeized that kingdom, and divided it with Louis of Bavaria.

869 Charles the Bald took poſſeſſion of Lorraine, and was crowned King of it by Hincmar.

870 Pope Adrian II. threatened to excommunicate Charles the Bald, for ſeizing the dominions of Lothario.

The Danes ravaged England, ſet fire to York, killed Edmund, Titular King of the Eaſt Angles.

871 Death of King Ethelred, after a reign of ſix years. He was ſucceeded by Alfred, ſurnamed the Great, the fourth ſon of Ethelwolf, who fought many battles with the Danes, and at laſt overthrew them.

873 There fell in France a ſhower of locuſts of an extraordinary ſize, they devoured in one night the bark and the twigs of young trees, and dying ſoon after, occaſioned a conſiderable peſtilence.

874 The Saracens laid waſte Italy and Africa. The Sorabes and the Suabians were vanquiſhed by Lewis, of Germany. The Danes continued to infeſt England and Scotland.

875 Death of the Emperor, Louis II. without male iſſue.

Charles the Bald went to Rome, and was crowned Emperor, on Chriſtmas-day.

876 Charles, the Emperor, crowned King of the Lombards, at Pavia.

Death of Lewis, King of Germany, the 59th year of his reign. His ſtates were divided among his three ſons, Carloman, Lewis, and Charles ſurnamed the Fat.

877 Charles, the Bald, going into Italy to aſſiſt the Pope, was poiſoned by his phyſician, a Jew. Lewis, ſurnamed the Stammerer, ſucceeded as King of France.

878 King Alfred compelled Gunthrum, King of the Danes, with ſome of his chieftains, and men to be baptized, and afterwards to leave England.

Pope John flying from Rome, came into France, where he crowned Lewis, the Stammerer. Rome was taken by Lambert, Duke of Spoleto, and Adalbert, Marquis of Tuſcany.

880 Death of Carloman, King of Bavaria. Lewis of Germany, took poſſeſſion of his dominions.

The Normans laid waſte France. Charles the Fat going to Rome, was crowned Emperor on Chriſtmas-day.

882 Death of Lewis, of Germany, and of Lewis III.

King of France, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Carloman.

The Normans burnt Treves, ſacked Liege, Cologne, and ſeveral other cities.

884 Death of Carloman, King of France, at the chace. Charles the Fat took poſſeſſion of his whole kingdom, to the excluſion of Charles the Simple, poſthumous ſon of Lewis the Stammerer.

886 Alfred rebuilt the city of London.

Death of the Greek Emperor Baſil. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Leo V.

887 The Normans laid ſiege to Paris. Charles the Fat made a ſhameful treaty to induce the beſiegers to retire.

His German ſubjects revolted to Arnoul, natural ſon of Carloman. His troops all deſerted him, and not a ſervant remained with him: he would have died for want had it not been for Luitprand, Archbiſhop of Mentz.

888 Death of Charles the Fat, after having governed an empire almoſt as extenſive, as that of Charlemagne, for near ſix years. His ſtates were divided into five kingdoms.

889 The Bulgarians deſolated Greece; Leo ſent conſiderable ſubſidies to the Hungarians, a people come from beyond the Wolga, that they might aſſiſt him. The Bulgarians proved victors.

891 Guy made himſelf be crowned Emperor at Rome.

Landing of the Normans between the Rhine and the Meuſe. Arnulphas, the Emperor, defeated them.

892 Death of Gregory the Great, King of Scotland, after a long and glorious reign.

893 Charles III. ſurnamed the Simple, was crowned King of France at Rheims, in his 13th year.

894 Eudes marched againſt the young king, and obliged him to retire to Arnulphus at Worms: from whom he demanded ſuccour.

895 King Alfred reſtored learning in the univerſity of Oxford.

Death of Guy, King of Italy, calling himſelf Emperor: he was ſucceeded by his ſon Lambert.

896 Arnoul undertook the ſiege of Rome, took it, and was crowned Emperor by Pope Formoſus, who died ſoon after. Lambert made his eſcape with his mother.

898 Death of Eudes, or Odo, King of France, after a reign of ten years. He declared on his death bed, that

Charles the Simple, ought to be acknowledged King.

The North of Italy now remained under Berenger alone: the South was governed by the Dukes of Benevento, Naples, &c. under the Greek Emperors.

Great famine in Germany.

899 Death of the Emperor Arnoul. The Hungarians invaded Lombardy.

900 Death of Alfred, King of England, the 30th year of his reign; his ſon Edward ſucceeded.

902 The Saracens defeated by Himerius, one of Leo's commanders.

903 The Normans continued to infeſt France.

904 Lewis, ſon of Boſon, taken by Berenger, was deprived of his eyes. The latter crowned Emperor by Pope John IX.

905 The Normans took Rouen, and ſettled in Neuſtria, from them called Normandy.

907 End of the Chineſe Dynaſty, called Tam, after reigning 290 years. Their empire extended to the Caſpian ſea. Five other families reigned afterwards for the ſpace of 53 years, which occaſioned great diſturbances.

908 Theodora, a celebrated Roman beauty, concubine of the Marquis of Tuſcany, ruled and diſpoſed of every thing at Rome. She proſtituted her two daughters, Marozia, and Theodora. Beginning of the race of Familes, which ruled in Africa, for 199 years.

909 The Hungarians ravaged Thuringia. The Landgraf was defeated, and dying without iſſue, his territory was given to Otho, Duke of Saxony.

911 Death of the Emperor Leo V.

Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus, his ſon, ſucceeded, at the age of ſix years, under the guardianſhip of his uncle Alexander.

912 The Normans ſettled in France. King Charles the Simple granted them part of Neuſtria. Rol or Rollo, their firſt Duke, became a Chriſtian, and married Ghiſelle, the King's daughter.

Death of Lewis of Germany, in his twentieth year; the laſt of the race of Charlemagne that bore the title of Emperor: which was from this time beſtowed by election, and confined to Germany.

Conrad, Count of Franconia, was the firſt Emperor choſen by the Germans: but this authority was not acknowledged in Italy, where ſeveral petty princes ruled.

Nicolaus, the Patriarch, was chofen tutor in his ſtead.

913 Zoe, mother of the Emperor, named Regent, and Nicolaus ſet aſide.

914 Conrad, the Emperor, defeated the Hungarians who infeſted Bavaria.

915 The Hungarians laid waſte Saxony, took Hamburgh, and demoliſhed the church.

Berengarius was crowned Emperor at Rome, by Pope Leo X. on Chriſtmas-day.

916 Conrad, the Emperor, beſieged and took the city of Ratiſbon.

Ordogno, King of Leo, in Spain, took ſeveral towns from the Moors, and ſlew 70,000 of them in one battle.

917 The Hungarians made another inroad on the territory of Germany: they penetrated as far as Fulda and took and burnt the town of Baſle.

917 Death of Rolla, firſt Duke of Normandy, famous for his ſtrict adminiſtration of juſtice.

918 Death of Conrad, the Emperor, after a reign of ſeven years and a half. Henry, ſon of Otho, Duke of Saxony, was choſen in his ſtead, and ſurnamed the Fowler.

919 Conſtantine, Greek Emperor, married Helen, daughter of Romanus, general of his forces. Zoe, mother of Conſtantine, was confined to a convent.

921 Several nobles conſpired againſt Charles the Simple.

Wenceſlaus, Duke of Bohemia, was aſſaſſinated by his brother Boleſlaus.

922 Rodolphus, King of Burgundy Transjurane, entered Italy, and was acknowledged King by great part of the Princes diſſatisfied with Berengarius.

923 King Charles defeated and killed Robert. Hugh, the brother of Robert, cauſed Raoul, duke of Burgundy, to be choſen and crowned King.

Charles the ſimple taken priſoner. The Queen, daughter of King Edward, fled into England with her only ſon Lewis. Death of Ordogno II. King of Leon. His brother, Froila II. ſucceeded.

924 Rodolphus, King of Burgundy Transjurane, acknowledged Sovereign of Lombardy. The Hungarians plundered Germany, entered Italy, and burnt Pavia.

Death of Froila II. King of Spain. Alphonſo IV.

his nephew, ſucceeded.

925 Brandenburg, Miſnia, and Luſatia, taken from the Sclavonians by Henry, the Emperor, who eſtabliſhed Mark-grafs, or Governors, to protect his frontiers.

927 Charles, King of France, is enlarged, but ſoon again impriſoned by the Count de Vermandois.

927 Alphonſus IV. King of Leon, abdicated, and embraced a monaſtic life. But wiſhing to reſume the ſceptre, his brother Ramiro who had ſucceeded him, cauſed his eyes to be put out.

928 Guy, Duke of Tuſcany, at the inſtance of Marozia, his wife, known by her proſtitutions, put to death Pope John and his brother Peter. He himſelf dying ſoon after, his brother Lambert ſucceeded. Marozia married Hugh, another brother of her late huſband.

929 Death of Charles the Simple, in priſon.

931 Death of Chriſtopher, one of the eaſtern Emperors.

932 Arnulphus, Duke of Bavaria, attempting to make himſelf maſter of Italy, was repulſed by Hugh, who afterwards cauſed his brother, Lothario, to be crowned, and married to a daughter of the King of Burgundy.

934 Caher, Caliph of the Saracens, depoſed and reduced to beggary. Under Radhi, his ſucceſſor, the Governors of the Provinces, made themſelves independent.

936 Death of Rooul, King of France. Lewis d'Outremer, ſo called, becauſe he went from England, took poſſeſſion of the throne of his father, Charles the Simple.

Death of the Emperor, Henry the Fowler, in the 18th year of his reign.

Otho, his ſon, was choſen in his ſtead.

937 The Hungarians laid waſte ſeveral provinces of France.

938 King Athelſton cauſed the bible to be tranſlated into the Saxon tongue.

Ramiro, King of Spain, defeated the Moors with a great ſlaughter.

940 Death of Athelſtan, King of England, in the 16th year of his reign: his brother, Edmund ſucceeded.

942 The Greek Emperors ſeized Calabria and Apulia.

945 Stephen, ſon of the Emperor Romanus, cauſed his father to be tranſported to an iſland, and confined to a convent.

Conſtantine reigned alone, or rather Helen his Empreſs.

946 King Edmund killed by a robber, was ſucceeded by his brother Edred.—Hugh, King of Italy, retired into Provence. Lothario, his ſon, was acknowledged King, and Berengarius governed under him.

948 Death of Romanus, the depoſed Emperor, in exile.

949 Otho, the Emperor, defeated the Slavi, or Sclavonians.

950 Adelaide, widow of Lothario, invited Otho into Italy.

951 Otho coming with an army into Italy expelled Berengarius and his ſon. Adelaide eſcaped from the confinement where ſhe was held by Berengarius.

952 Adelaide called again on Otho for ſuccours: he delivered and married her.

953 Adelaide being pregnant, the ſons of Otho conſpired againſt him.

955 Edwin ſucceeded to the Engliſh throne in the 14th year of his age, on the demiſe of his uncle Edred.

Lothaire, King of France, gave the Duchies of Burgundy and Aquitain, to Hugh, Grand Duke of France and father of Hugh Capet.

956 Death of Ordogno, third king of Leon. Sancho, his brother, was preſerved on the throne by the aid of the Moors and of Garcias, King of Navarre.—

Death of Hugh the Great. His ſon, Hugh Capet, ſucceeded to all his authority.

957 The Sclavonians waſted Saxony, but were defeated by Otho.

959 Berengarius ſacked and pillaged all Italy.

Edgar crowned King of England, aged 16, on the death of his brother Edwin.

Death of Conſtantine, a Greek Emperor; poiſoned by his ſon Romanus II. who ſucceeded him.

Hugh Capet, declared Duke of France, obtained the province of Poitou. The King had ſcarce any thing left him but the town of Laon.

960 Beginning of the Dynaſty, called by the Chineſe Sam or Song. It was one of the moſt powerful, and laſted 320 years, under 17 or 18 Emperors.

961 The Pope aſked ſuccour againſt Berengarius, of Otho. The Emperor, after having his ſon Otho crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, entered Italy a third time, was crowned King of Lombardy, and ſent Berengarius a priſon-

er into Germany, where he died.

962 Otho crowned Emperor at Rome by the Pope.

963 Pope John XII. forſaking the intereſt of Otho, embraced that of Berengarius. Otho cauſed him to be depoſed, and ſet up Leo, an Anti-pope, in his ſtead.

964 On the departure of Otho, the Romans revolting, brought back Pope John and expelled Leo.

Otho returned and took the city.

966 Otho, the Emperor, threatening to return to Rome, the inhabitants reſtored the Pope they had expelled.

967 Embaſſies between the Greek and Latin Emperors. Otho aſked Theophania in marriage for his ſon Otho, whom he crowned Emperor at Rome.

Death of Sanchez I. King of Leon. His ſon, Ramio III., ſucceeded.

968 The Latin Ambaſſador maltreated by the Greek Emperor. The Normans infeſted Spain.

969 Otho the younger leading a great army againſt Nicephorus, defeated his army. The inhabitants roſe againſt him. His wife put him to death.

970 Zimiſces, a famous commander, was crowned Emperor of the Eaſt. He liberated all impriſoned by Nicephorus, and ſent Theophania to Otho the younger, who married her, and crowned her Empreſs.

971 The Ruſſians, Bulgarians, and Turks laid waſte all Thrace with an army of 300,000. Bardes, the General of Zimiſces, routed them with 12,000 men.

973 Death of Otho the Great, after 37 years reign. His ſon Otho II. ſucceeded.

975 Zimisces the Emperor impriſoned, and died.

Baſil and Conſtantine reigned together 50 years.

Death of Edgar, King of England. Edward, an infant, ſucceeded.

977 Otho ſubdued the Bohemians.

978 Murder of Edward, ſurnamed the Martyr, by his ſtep-mother Elfrida.

979 Ethelred, ſon of Elfrida, and half-brother to Edward, crowned King of England.

980 Birth of Avicenna, chief of the Arabian phyſicians.

982 The Sclavonians and Bohemians waſted Saxony, Miſnia, and Brandenburg, and ſlew upwards of 30,000.

Death of Ramiro III. King of Leon, occaſioned by vexation for being defeated by the Galicians. His uncle Bernardo II. who headed the revolt, took poſſeſſion of the kingdom.

983 Otho, marching againſt the Saracens in Italy, was wounded with a poiſoned arrow and died. His ſon, Otho III. ſucceeded.

986 Death of Lothaire. His ſon Lewis ſucceeded him.

987 Death of Lewis, the laſt of the Carlovingian race, which had reigned in France 236 years.

Hugh Capet, firſt of a new race of Kings, was choſen and crowned King of France at Rheims. He made Paris his capital.

Wladmir, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, embraced chriſtianity, and married Ann, ſiſter of the Greek Emperor.

988 Hugh Capet, cauſed his ſon Robert to be crowned King at Orleans.

992 Gerbert, Archbiſhop of Rheims, and afterwards Pope, had brought Arabian figures from Spain, and introduced clocks that went by a balance.

996 Death of Hugh Capet. His ſon Robert reigned alone.

Otho went to Rome at the requeſt of Pope John XV. to chaſtiſe Creſcentius. The Pope being dead, Otho procured the election of Bruno, his kinſman, who took the name of Gregory V. and crowned him Emperor.

997 The Emperor cauſed to be beheaded the Count of Modena, unjuſtly accuſed by the Empreſs of offering her violence. He then put the empreſs to death, being convinced of her infidelity.

St. Stephen, firſt Chriſtian King of Hungary, who acknowledged the apoſtle of his kingdom.

999 Death of Bermudo, ſecond King of Leon, in Spain; he was ſucceeded by his ſon, Alphonſus V.

1000 Otho, the Emperor, raiſed Bohemia to a kingdom in favour of Boleſlaus, its duke.

The Pope gave Hungaria the title of kingdom in favour of St. Stephen.

1001 Otho beſieged Tivoli and pardoned the inhabitants who had revolted. The Romans ſhut their gates againſt him, and put to death the Germans. They ſurrendered afterwards.

1002 Death of the Emperor Otho III. after a reign of 17 years.

Henry, Duke of Bavaria, ſurnamed the Saint, was choſen his ſucceſſor.

1006 Peſtilence which laſted three years throughout Europe.

Boleſlaus, King of Poland, ſeized Cracow, marched

into Bohemia, and put out the eyes of the Duke of that country.

1007 On the death of the Count of Bambergir, the Emperor inherited his lands, and erected a biſhopric.

Ethelred, King of England, granted an annual tribute to the Danes, to induce them to ſpare his country.

1008 The Saracens penetrated into Italy, and ſeized on Capua.

The Normans ſacked Frieſland. A party of the Saracens laid ſiege to Jeruſalem, demoliſhed the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and burnt down the Monaſtery.

Swen, King of Denmark, conquered the kingdom of England, and Ethelred fled to Normandy.

1013 Boleſlaus, King of Poland, made incurſions into Saxony and Pomerania.

1014 Henry crowned Emperor at Rome.

Death of Swen, firſt Daniſh king of England. His ſon, Canute, was proclaimed ſucceſſor, but the Engliſh recalled King Ethelred, and obliged Canute to retire to Denmark.

Baſil, Greek Emperor, marching into Bulgaria, made 15,000 priſoners, whoſe eyes he put out, leaving one eye to every hundredth man.

1015 Canute returned to England, and recovered great part of the kingdom.

1016 King Ethelred died at London, after an unhappy reign of 38 years.

Edmund the IIId. ſurnamed Ironſide, his eldeſt ſon was acknowledged King by the city of London and part of the nation. After many battles, and one ſingle combat between Canute and Edmund, they agreed to divide the kingdom between them: but Edmund was murdered after nine months reign, by the traitor, Duke Edrick.

1017 Olaus, King of Norway, having attacked Denmark in the abſence of Canute, the latter coming from England, expelled Olaus, and made himſelf maſter of his dominions.

1018 The Ruſſians entering Poland, were repelled.

1019 Baſil, Emperor of the Eaſt, reduced Bulgaria into a province.

1020 A dreadful plague deſolated Saxony.

1020 Emperor Baſil defeated and ſubdued the Iberians.

1024 Death of Henry the Emperor, his ſon Conrad II.

was chosen his successor.

Embassy from the Greeks, demanding of the Pope the title of Œcumenical Bishop for the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1025 Death of Basil, the Emperor, after 50 years reign.

1027 Conrad crowned Emperor at Rome, by Pope John XIX.

Olaus, King of Norway, put to death by Canute, is honoured as a martyr.

1028 Death of Constantine, Greek Emperor, who appointed Romanus his successor.

Sanchez the Great united the kingdoms of Castille and Navarre.

1031 King Canute made a voyage to Rome, and bestowed part of his great riches to pious uses.

1032 Some Normans took possession of Apulia, having expelled the Greeks.

1033 Death of Robert, King of France, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign.

Henry I. his eldest son succeeded.

1034 Romanus, the Emperor, put to death by his wife Zoe, who married and raised to the throne, Michael IV. or the Paphlagonian.

1035 The Sclavonians laid waste Saxony. Conrad reduced them to obedience.

Death of Sanchez the Great.

1036 Death of Canute, King of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Harold his eldest son was crowned King of England.

1037 Bermudo, third King of Leon, was killed in battle against the Kings of Castille and Navarre.

Michael, Greek Emperor, made a three years truce with the Egyptians, a peace with the Saracens in Syria, and reduced the island of Sicily.

Beginning of Thogrul-bey, who founded a mighty empire in Persia.

1038 The Saracens defeated in a fresh attempt on Edassa.

Death of the last Caliph in Spain, or King of Cordova. The Saracens erected afterwards, as many sovereignties as there were cities.

1039 Death of the Emperor, Conrad II. in the 15th year of his reign.

His son Henry III. succeeded.

1040 Earthquake which destroyed Smyrna. The Sara-

cens from Africa entered Sicily.

1041 Fifteen thouſand Bulgarians defeated near Theſſalonica.

Death of Michael IV. in the eighth year of his reign. Michael V. furnamed Calaphates, ſucceeded.

The Poloneſe, after the death of their King Mietzgiſlaus, took Caſimir from a monaſtery, to ſeat him on the throne.

1042 Death of Hardicanute, King of England, after two years reign.

Edward the Confeſſor ſucceeded.

Michael V. depoſed by the intrigues of Zoe, who cauſed his eyes to be put out: and raiſed Conſtantine IX. or Monomachus, to the throne.

1043 The Ruſſians defeated in Thrace in ſeveral engagements. The Seliocide Turks completed the conqueſt of Perſia.

1046 Pope Clement II. crowned the Emperor Henry II.

1048 The Greek Emperor made war in Media. The German Emperor beſtowed the duchy of Lorraine on Gerard of Alſace: the firſt of the illuſtrious houſe of Lorraine.

1053 Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, wrote againſt the Latin church, and ſhut up their churches at Conſtantinople, that formed the Greek ſchiſm.

S. Leo, 9th Pope, was impriſoned by the Normans in Beneventum.

1054 Death of Conſtantine Monomachus, Greek Emperor: Theodora, his widow, governed 19 months.

1056 Death of Theodora, the Empreſs, aged 76. She appointed Michael VI. or Stratiotes, to ſucceed her.

Death of the Emperor Henry III. His ſon, Henry IV. five years old, ſucceeded.

1057 Michael abdicated the empire; the army having choſen Iſaac Connenus, for their Emperor.

The Saxons revolting from Henry, choſe another Prince who was defeated by the troops of Brunſwick.

1058 Robert Guiſcard, the Norman, Duke of Apulia and Calabria, expelled the Saracens from Sicily, which he gave to his brother Roger.

1059 Iſaac, diſguſted with human grandeur, abdicated the empire in favour of Conſtantine X. or Ducas.

1060 Henry died, and left Philip his ſucceſſor, 19 years old, under the guardianſhip of Baldwin, Count of

Flanders.

1061 Death of Ramirez, King of Arragon. His ſon, Sanchez-Ramirez, ſucceeded him.

1063 Death of Thogrul-bey, leader of the Turks, called Seliocides.

1064 More than 70,000 Chriſtians ſet out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where they were all made priſoners or killed.

1065 Death of Edward the Confeſſor, King of England, after a reign of 23 years.

Harold, a powerful nobleman, ſeized the crown.

Death of Ferdinand I. firſt King of Caſtille, and heir to the kingdom of Leon. He divided his dominions amongſt his three ſons.

The Sclavonians again abjured the Chriſtian religion, and put to death thoſe who profeſſed it.

1066 William, Duke of Normandy, couſin of King Edward, landed in England, and having defeated and ſlain Harold, aſcended the throne under the title of William the Conqueror.

1067 Death of Conſtantine Ducas, Greek Emperor; Michael VII., his eldeſt ſon, was proclaimed Emperor. His mother, Eudoxia, governed during his minority.

1067 Death of Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Regent of France.

1068 Romanus Diogenes eſpouſing Eudoxia, was choſen Emperor after the abdication of Michael.

Edgar Atheling, next heir to the crown in the Saxon line, retired into Scotland with his ſiſters Margaret and Chriſtian. Malcolm, King of Scotland, married Margaret. The Engliſh obliged to put out their fires at the ringing of the Curfew bell.

1069 The Scots and Danes advanced as far as York in behalf of Edgar; they ſlew 3000 Normans, but were defeated by the Conqueror, and all the north of England laid waſte.

1072 King William marched againſt the Scots. Malcolm concluded a peace, and did homage for his poſſeſſions in England.

1073 Hildebrand, now Pope Gregory VII. began to extend the Papal authority to temporal ſovereignties.

King William refuſed to take an oath of fealty to the Pope for the crown of England.

1074 Another inſurrection againſt King William, by the Earls of Norfolk, Suffolk, Northumberland, and

others, Walthrof, Earl of Northumberland, was beheaded, and great cruelties exerciſed againſt the Engliſh.

1076 Pope Gregory cited the Emperor Henry to Rome, under pretence of ſimony. The Emperor's Ambaſſadors, come to juſtify him, were driven from the city, by the Pope. The Emperor aſſembled a council at Worms, where the Pope's election was condemned. Gregory excommunicated all the Biſhops of that council with Henry, whom he declared depoſed, and his ſubjects abſolved from their oath of allegiance. The Emperor laid aſide all enſigns of ſovereignty, and travelled into Italy with his wife and children to ſeek abſolution.

1077 Gregory abſolved Henry; but wrote to the Germans that they might elect another Emperor if they were diſſatisfied with Henry. They choſe Rodolph, Duke of Suabia.

1078 Michael being confined, Nicephorus Botoniates ſeized the Imperial Sceptre in the Eaſt.

War betwixt Rodolph and Henry for the empire.

1079 Important aſtronomical obſervations made by Gelaleddin Melekſahah, third Sultan of the Seliocide Turks.

1080 The Pope excommunicated and depoſed Henry, and gave his dominions to Rodolph. The Emperor held a council, where he cauſed Gregory VII. to be depoſed; and Guibert, Archbiſhop of Ravenna, choſen Pope by the name of Clement III. Rodolph being wounded in battle, died.

1081 Nicephorus expelled by Alexis Comnenus, who was declared Emperor. Henry beſieged and took Rome, and was crowned Emperor by Guibert, *alias* Clement III. He laid ſiege to the Caſtle of St. Angelo, where Gregory was; but Robert Guiſcard, Duke of Apulia, obliged the Emperor to retire.

1082 The party of Rodolph in Germany choſe Herman to oppoſe Henry: the latter again laid ſiege to Rome.

1084 The Order of the Carthuſians founded by S. Bruno.

1085 Death of Pope Gregory VII. and of Robert Guiſcard, Duke of Apulia. Alphonſus, King of Caſtille, took Toledo and other towns from the Moors, whence he formed New Caſtille.

1087 Death of William the Conqueror in Normandy, after a reign of 21 years. His ſecond ſon William II.

ſurnamed Rufus, ſucceeded to the crown of England.

1089 Beginning of the kingdom of Portugal, in the perſon of Henry, a Prince of the Houſe of Burgundy, whom Alphonſus, King of Caſtille, made Count of Portugal, giving him Thereſa his daughter in marriage.

1090 Henry, the Emperor, reſiding in Italy for ſeven years, made himſelf maſter of Mantua, Florence, &c. and obliged Pope Urban II. to leave Italy.

1091 Foundation of the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, called Knights of Malta ſince 1530.

The Anti-pope Guibert took poſſeſſion of Rome and of the Caſtle of St. Angelo.

1093 Death of Malcolm, King of Scotland, who was ſlain with his eldeſt ſon, in war with England.

Conrad, ſon of the Emperor Henry, revolting againſt his father, was crowned at Milan.

1094 Council at Conſtance, where Praxedes, wife of the Emperor Henry, accuſed her huſband of forcing her to certain abominable practices.

1095 Quarrel between William, King of England, and Anſelm, Biſhop of Canterbury.

Firſt Cruſade reſolved on in a council held at Clermont, at the exhortation of Peter the Hermit.

Robert, Duke of Normandy, transferred his duchy to his brother, King William, for the loan of 10,000 marks.

1096 Firſt campaign of the Holy War under Godfrey of Bouillon; Gaultier, a French gentleman; and Peter the Hermit.

1097 Godfrey took Nice, Sileſia, Syria, and a part of Meſopotamia, laid ſiege to Antioch, and ſeizing on Edeſſa, erected it into a principality.

1098 The Saracens repulſed, and Antioch taken by Godfrey. The Chriſtians were then beſieged by the Turks; but, ſallying forth, they routed the Turkiſh army, with the ſlaughter of 100,000 men.

1098 Boemundus choſen Prince of Antioch: his family reigned there till 1268.

1099 Jeruſalem taken, and Godfrey proclaimed firſt King. The Sultan of Egypt coming with an immenſe army, was defeated by Godfrey, who remained maſter of Paleſtine.

1100 Inundation on the coaſt of Kent which overflowed the Godwin Sands. Death of William Rufus, King

of England, who was killed by an arrow at the chace.

Henry I. ſeized the crown, to the excluſion of his elder brother Robert, then at the Holy Wars.

Death of Godfrey of Bouillon, King of Jeruſalem. His brother Baldwin, Count of Edeſſa, ſucceeded.

1101 Robert, Duke of Normandy, returning from the Holy Land, attacked his brother Henry, King of England. They made peace on condition that Henry ſhould pay 3000 marks to his brother.

1102 Louis ſurnamed the Fat, ſon of King Philip, took the government of France in his father's life-time.

William, Duke of Aquitain, went with a numerous army to the Holy Land. They were cut to pieces by the Turks through the treachery of the Greek Emperor Alexis, and only 5000 reached Paleſtine.

1104 Baldwin, King of Jeruſalem, defeated by the Saracens, ſoon after routed them, and took Acre or Ptolemais.

1105 Henry V. ſon of Henry IV. caused his father to be deposed and excommunicated, and himſelf proclaimed King of Germany, or Emperor, in a council at Mentz.

1106 Henry, King of England, defeated Robert, his brother, deprived him of his dominions, and united Normandy to the crown of England.

1108 Death of Philip I. King of France. His ſon, Louis VI. ſurnamed the Corpulent, ſucceeded him.

1109 Henry V. Emperor, demanded in marriage Matilda, the Engliſh Princeſs.

1110 Henry the Emperor was crowned King of Lombardy, and made an agreement with the Pope concerning the inveſtitures.

1111 Pope Paſcal II. refuſing to crown the Emperor at Rome, was impriſoned till he conſented.

1116 Paſcal II. aſſembled the fourth council of Lateran, which revoked the privilege of the inveſtitures granted to Henry: the latter raiſed an army to enforce his claim.

Beginning of the war between England and France, which laſted, with ſome intervals, near 300 years.

1117 Henry, the Emperor, marching againſt Rome, the Pope retired to Monte Caſſino, and thence to Apulia. The Emperor was crowned a ſecond time at

Rome by Mauritius Burden, Archbishop of Prague.

1118 On the death of Paſcal, the Emperor cauſed Mauritius to be proclaimed Pope by the name of Gregory VIII.

The King of England gained a great victory over the French in Normandy, which was followed by a peace.

Inſtitution of the Templar Knights.

Death of Alexis Comnenus, Emperor of the Eaſt. His ſon, John Comnenus ſucceeded.

Prince William, King Henry's eldeſt ſon, with his bride, and two other Princes, were loſt in their paſſage from Normandy.

1123 Firſt general council of Lateran, wherein the treaty between the Pope and the Emperor was confirmed.

The Emperor marching into France, King Louis went to oppoſe him at the head of 200,000 men: Henry retreated immediately.

1125 Death of the Emperor Henry V. without male iſſue. Lothair, Duke of Saxony, being choſen to ſucceed, Conrad and Frederic, nephews of Henry, oppoſed him, but were excommunicated.

1126 The Emperor Lothair aſſembling an army againſt the inſurgents, was crowned King of Italy, at Milan.

1127 The Engliſh nobility ſwore fealty to the Empreſs Dowager Matilda, the King's only daughter. She was married to Jeffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou.

1129 Louis cauſed his ſon Philip to be crowned at Rheims.

1130 Roger II. crowned King of Sicily at Palermo.

1131 Young King Philip dying by a fall from his horſe, Louis the Corpulent made his ſecond ſon Louis to be crowned.

1132 Lothair reſtored Pope Innocent II. On the departure of the Emperor, the Anti-pope Anaclet prevailed again, and drove Innocent to Piſa.

The Empreſs Matilda bore a ſon, afterwards Henry II.

1135 Death of Henry I. King of England, having appointed his daughter Maud or Matilda his ſucceſſor.

Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, uſurped the ſceptre in the abſence of Maud, and was crowned King.

1137 Death of Louis the Corpulent, after a reign of near 30 years. Louis VII. ſurnamed the Young, ſucceeded his father.

Death of Lothair the Emperor.

1138 Conrad III. Duke of Franconia, proclaimed King of Germany or Emperor.

1139 Pope Innocent II. taken priſoner by Roger, King of Sicily, was obliged to confirm to him the duchy of Apulia, the principality of Capua, and to give him the title of King of Sicily.

1139 Beginning of the kingdom of Portugal; Count Alphonſo being proclaimed King by his troops, after defeating five Mooriſh Kings.

The Empreſs Maud arrived in England.

1140 Peter Abelard accuſed of error, and condemned in a council, appealed to the Pope, and retired to the monaſtery of Cluny.

1141 The Empreſs Maud having defeated and taken priſoner King Stephen, was declared Queen.

1142 The Empreſs Maud beſieged, made her eſcape.

1143 Death of the Greek Emperor John Comnenus. Manuel his ſon ſucceeded.

1144 The Pope made a truce with Roger, King of Sicily, and implored the aid of Conrad to reduce the Romans.

1145 Pope Eugene III. ordered St. Bernard to preach the Cruſade, becauſe the Sultan of Aleppo had ſeized Edeſſa, and threatened Jeruſalem.

1146 A monk having preached up the ſlaughter of all the Jews, St. Bernard preached againſt it. Louis and his Queen, with many Lords, took the croſs at the hands of St. Bernard.

1147 The Empreſs Maud left England.

Conrad, the Emperor, ſet out for Conſtantinople with more than 190,000 men. The King of France followed: both were unſucceſsful through the treachery of the Greeks. The Engliſh and Flemiſh equipped a fleet of 200 ſail againſt the Saracens.

1148 Conrad leaving Conſtantinople, ſet out for Jeruſalem. King Louis, after ſome ſucceſs and many difficulties, reached Jeruſalem.

Conrad returned by Conſtantinople to Germany. Louis paſſing through Italy arrived in France, having loſt more than 100,000 men.

1149 Henry II. arrived in England to aſſert his right to the crown.

Peter Lombard, ſurnamed Maſter of Sentenas, a famous Divine, was made Biſhop of Paris.

1151 Æra of the collection of Canon Law made by G
tian, an Italian Monk.

1152 Death of Conrad III. Emperor; Frederic I. s
named Barbaroſſa, was choſen his ſucceſſor.

1154 Death of Stephen, King of England. Henry
Duke of Normandy, ſucceeded; the firſt of the Pl
tagenets.

Frederic Barbaroſſa appeaſed the troubles at Mil
King Henry II. confirmed the Great Charter, a
made his Parliament ſwear to the ſucceſſion of
ſons.

1156 Pope Adrian IV. excommunicated William, K
of Sicily, for refuſing to receive his letters, and
ſeizing lands belonging to the Holy See. Frede
crowned Emperor by the Pope. The Emperor
fended at a Papal letter, expelled the legates, a
guarded his frontiers to prevent people from going
Rome. The Pope explained his letter, and compl
ed of the Emperor's proceeding.

Malcolm, King of the Scots, ceded Northumb
land, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland, retaining
earldom of Huntingdon only.

1157 Auſtria erected into a dukedom. Frederic Bar
roſſa entered Poland, and granted peace to the P
at their requeſt.

The kingdoms of Caſtile and Leon divided betw
the two ſons of Alphonſus VIII.

1158 Ladiſlaus, Duke of Bohemia, created King in
aſſembly at Ratiſbon.

1159 The Pope excommunicated Frederic II. Empe
and died ſoon after. A ſchiſm enſued. Alexan
III. and Victor IV. were choſen by different part
France and England ſupported the former; the E
peror and clergy of Rome, the latter. Frederic
dered both to repair to Pavia to be judged by a coun

The Emperor took and deſtroyed Milan.

1164 Aſſembly at Clarendon, where Thomas, Arc
biſhop of Canterbury, refuſed to ſubſcribe the ſtatu
made to retrench the power of the church. He w
denounced a traitor; and flying into France, oc
ſioned a war between the two countries.

1165 Pope Alexander returned to Italy, and took poſſ
ſion of Rome.

1166 Thomas of Canterbury made papal legate in En
land, revoked the ſtatutes of Clarendon, and threat

ened the King with excommunication.

1167 Frederic took Rome, and Pope Alexander fled. A malady among his troops obliged the Emperor to retire.

The Pope ſent two legates to judge in the affair of Thomas of Canterbury, and ſuſpended him till their arrival.

1170 The King of England received Thomas of Canterbury again into favour.

1171 King Henry's expedition to Ireland, which he reduced. Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, murdered in his own cathedral by four knights. The King ſubmitted to do penance for this murder. The aſſaſſins were excommunicated.

Death of the laſt Prince of the Fatimite race in Egypt: the famous Saladin became maſter of that country, and ſubjected it to the ſpiritual authority of the Caliph of Bagdad.

1172 Thomas of Canterbury was canonized by Pope Alexander III.

1173 The city of Catana, with 15,000 ſouls, ſwallowed up by an earthquake.

1174 William, King of Scots, taken priſoner by the Engliſh, was ranſomed by the ſubjection of his crown to that of England.

1175 The Emperor Frederic made war in Italy.

1176 The Emperor defeated by the Milaneſe, was obliged to ſend a deputation to Pope Alexander to make peace.

1177 Frederic made priſoner, obtained abſolution from the Pope, and was diſmiſſed with unfavourable conditions.

1178 Great number of Sectaries diſcovered at Toulouſe, being excommunicated and baniſhed from the country by the Pope's legate, took refuge with the Count of Albi, whence they were called Albigenſes.

Louis VII. of France came a pilgrim to the tomb of Thomas of Canterbury.

Jorilomo, general of the Japaneſe, aſſumed the imperial authority, and reduced the Dairies, who had ruled from 660 years before Chriſt to the ſpiritual power only.

1180 Death of the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, after a reign of 36 years and 5 months; Alexis II. his ſon ſucceeded.

Death of Louis VII. or the young King of France, in the 43d year of his reign. Philip Auguſtus ſucceeded.

1181 Henry, Biſhop of Albi, purſued the Albigenſes with an armed force. They abjured their tenets, but began to teach them anew.

1183 Andronicus Comnenus, cauſed Alexis the Emperor to be ſtrangled, and ſeized the empire.

The people of Berry put to death 7,000 Albigenſes.

1185 Richard, ſon of King Henry, rebelled againſt his father.

Diſpute between the Pope and the Emperor Frederic, concerning the lands left to the ſee of Rome, by the Princeſs Matilda.

Iſaac Angelus, killed Andronicus, and ſeized on the Great Empire.

1186 The Bulgarians revolting, formed a ſeparate ſtate, which ſubſiſted till ſubdued by the Turks in 1396.

Livonia embraced chriſtianity; Frederic cauſed his ſon to be married to the daughter of Roger, King of Sicily, who gave her in dowry, Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia.

1187 Gregory VIII. preached up a new cruſade.

Guy of Luſignan, king of Jeruſalem, being defeated at Tiberias, the city was taken by Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria. Thus ended this kingdom, after being ruled by Chriſtians 88 years.

1188 King Philip raiſed a tenth of the property of thoſe who did not join the cruſade, to ſupport the charges of the war.

1189 King Henry of England died in Normandy; Richard ſurnamed Cœur de Lion ſucceeded. At his coronation, the mob, falling on the Jews, murdered many of them. He releaſed William, King of Scotland from his ſubjection, and ſet out for the Holy War.

1190 The French and Engliſh armies marched off on their expedition. They took Meſſina, in Sicily; King Richard conquered Cyprus.

Frederic, the Emperor, joining the cruſade, loſt part of his army by the treachery of the Greeks; and ſoon after periſhed by his horſe plunging into the river Cydrus. His ſon Henry VI. ſucceeded him.

1191 The Kings of England and France took the town of Acre.

1192 King Richard made a truce with Saladin, and re-

turning home was taken priſoner by Leopold of Auſtria, and delivered to the Emperor.

1193 Great ſums raiſed in England for the King's ranſom. The French King took ſeveral places in Normandy, during his confinement.

1194 Henry, the Emperor took Sicily, Calabria, Apulia, &c. and was crowned at Palermo. Richard, King of England, obtained his liberty. Death of Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria.

1195 The Saracens of Africa, invading Spain, defeated Alphonſus VIII. King of Caſtile, and ſlew 50,000 men.

Alexis Angelus, brother of Iſaac, the Emperor, ſeiſed on the Greek Empire, and put out his brother's eyes.

1197 Henry VI. ſent a great army into Paleſtine, and defeated the Saracens in ſeveral battles.

Pope Celeſtine III. conſented to the coronation of Frederic, ſon of Henry, as King of the two Sicilies, on condition of a ſum being paid to him and to the Cardinals.

1198 The Pope ſent a legate to mediate between the Kings of France and England. The legate laid France under interdict, and excommunicated Philip for refuſing to take back the wife he had divorced, and for marrying another.

1199 Death of Richard, King of England, of a wound received at the ſiege of Chalus, in Normandy. His brother John, ſurnamed Sans Terre, ſucceeded.

The King of France abſolved from the ſentence of excommunication, on taking back his firſt wife, whom, however, he left ſoon again.

1200 King John held a parliament at Lincoln, where the King of Scotland did him homage.

1202 King John gained a victory, and took his nephew, Prince Arthur, who ſoon died in priſon. The King of France ſummoned John to anſwer for the death of his nephew, and on his non-appearance, adjudged him a traitor, and confiſcated all he held of the crown of France.

1203 King Philip took ſeveral towns in Normandy; King John levied a heavy tax on his barons, for deſerting him in Normandy.

Conſtantinople taken by the French and Venetian cruſaders. Alexis Angelus expelled, and Iſaac taken

out of priſon, and replaced on the throne with his ſon Alexis IV.

1204 Normandy completely reduced by Philip, King of France, and afterwards Maine, Anjou, Touraine, &c.

Conſtantinople taken by the Latins, who choſe Baldwin, Count of Flanders, Emperor, and took the great part of the Greek empire in Europe. Theodorus Laſcaris ſeized Nice, and Alexis Comnenus eſtabliſhed an empire at Trebizond.

1205 The Emperor Baldwin, marching againſt the Bulgarians, was defeated and taken. He died ſoon after in priſon.

1206 Henry, brother of Baldwin, choſen Emperor of Conſtantinople by the Latins.

Gengiſkan began in Tartary the Great Empire of the Moguls.

1208 Raymund, Count of Toulouſe, having cauſed Peter de Chateau-neuf, the firſt inquiſitor to be aſſaſſinated, was excommunicated by the Pope, and his lands forfeited.

England laid under interdict, for not acknowledging Stephen, of Langton, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The Emperor Philip being murdered, Otho IV. Duke of Saxony, was acknowledged his ſucceſſor.

1209 Otho crowned Emperor by the Pope, the Romans revolted againſt him.

A cruſade being preached up againſt the Albigenſes, the army of the cruſaders put to death upwards of 30,000 men.

The King of England excommunicated by the Pope, and all his ſubjects required to abandon him.

1210 King John ſucceſsful againſt the Welſh, and in Ireland received the homage of the Iriſh Princes.

Otho exerciſing acts of hoſtility againſt the Romans, was excommunicated, and depoſed by the Pope in a council at Rome.

1211 The ſentence of the Pope being publiſhed in Germany, the Princes choſe Frederic II. ſon of Henry VI. in the place of Otho.

1212 Frederic having defeated Otho, was crowned Emperor. The Pope proceeding againſt King John, gave his dominions to the French King.

1213 King John ſubmitted to hold his crown as a fief of the Holy See, and to pay an annual tribute of 1,000 marks.

1214 King John abſolved, and England releaſed from the interdict.

1215 The Barons made war on the King, and obliged him to grant the Great Charter.

1216 The diſputes between the King and the Barons continuing, the Pope interdicted the Barons; they invited over Louis, ſon of the French King, who had great ſucceſs againſt King John; the latter died with grief in the 19th year of his reign. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry III. then nine years old, under the guardianſhip of the Earl of Pembroke.

Death of the German Emperor Otho. Frederic II. was acknowledged his ſucceſſor.

Death of Henry, Emperor of Conſtantinople.

1217 The Dauphin and the rebel Engliſh barons defeated. The Dauphin, beſieged in London, agreed to quit the kingdom.

Peter, of Courtenay, crowned Emperor of Conſtantinople, by the Pope, was taken priſoner by Theodorus, Prince of Epirus, on his way to Conſtantinople.

His wife Yolande ruled the empire during three years.

1219 The Chriſtians beſieged, and took Damietta in Egypt; more than 80,000 Saracens were killed in the ſiege.

Peter of Courtenay being dead, his ſon Robert was proclaimed Emperor of Conſtantinople.

1221 Frederic quarrelled with the Pope, and was excommunicated.

1222 The Chriſtians defeated in war by the Sultan of Egypt, were obliged to ſurrender Damietta.

1223 Death of Philip Auguſtus, King of France, in the 44th year of his reign. Louis VIII. his ſon ſucceeded.

John de Brienne, King of Jeruſalem, coming to Rome for ſuccour, mediates a peace between the Pope and the Emperor Frederic.

He travelled through France and England to procure aid againſt the Infidels.

1226 The King of France, with a number of Prelates and Lords, joined the Cruſade againſt the Albigenſes. Avignon was taken and diſmantled for refuſing to let the army paſs. Louis VIII. died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Louis IX. or the Saint, then eleven years old, under the guardianſhip of his mother Blanche.

1227 Henry, King of England, declared himſelf of age, and cancelled the Great Charter, and that of the Foreſt, which occaſioned a conſpiracy.

Raymund of Toulouſe is again excommunicated with the inhabitants of that town.

Death of Gengiſkan, Emperor of the Moguls; his race conquered China, Perſia, Aſia Minor, and Ruſſia.

1228 Frederic marched for Syria.

Death of Robert, Emperor of Conſtantinople. Baldwin II. ſucceeded under the guardianſhip of John of Brienne, who had been King of Jeruſalem.

1229 Frederic treating with the Sultan of Egypt, crowned himſelf King of Jeruſalem, and returned to Italy.

The Univerſity of Paris broke up on account of ſome ſtudents being killed by the ſoldiery.

1230 The Iriſh King of Connaught made priſoner by the Engliſh.

Frederic abſolved by the Pope. On the death of Alphonſus, King of Leon, without male iſſue, Ferdinand III. of Caſtile, reunited theſe kingdoms.

1233 The Pope ſent legates to Germanus, Patriarch of Conſtantinople, for the union of the churches.

The Univerſity of Paris reſtored. Statutes of Raymund, Count of Toulouſe, againſt the Albigenſes.

1235 War of Frederic in Lombardy. His ſon Henry leagued againſt him, was taken and exiled to Apulia, where he died in priſon.

Commencement of the kingdom of Granada: the laſt which the Saracens held in Spain.

1236 The Univerſity of Oxford laid under an interdict, for a quarrel with the Pope's legate.

Conrad, ſecond ſon of Frederic, declared King of the Romans.

The Moguls or Tartars began their inroads on Ruſſia, whoſe Grand Dukes were upwards of 150 years under ſubjection to them.

1238 Prince Richard, of Cornwall, and the nobility compelled King Henry to ſubmit to their terms.

Frederic excommunicated, and depoſed by the Pope, who offered the empire to Robert, brother of St. Louis; this Prince refuſed it.

1239 War in Italy between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. Frederic repulsed before Rome. The Pope ſeiſed Ferrara.

1241 Beginning of the Anſeatic league in Germany.
1243 A five years truce between England and France.
1245 Firſt general council at Lyons. The Pope, in preſence of the council, pronounced a ſentence of depoſition againſt the Emperor Frederic II.
Part of the Germans choſe Henry Landgraf of Heſſe for their Emperor.
1246 Death of Henry, the Emperor elect. William, Count of Holland, was choſen in his ſtead.
1248 William, Count of Holland, crowned Emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle.
St. Louis, King of France, ſet out for the Holy Land, and wintered in Cyprus.
1249 St. Louis took Damietta in Egypt.
1250 St. Louis after defeating the Saracens, was himſelf defeated and taken priſoner. He obtained a truce of ten years, went to Paleſtine, fortified ſome towns, and freed 12,000 priſoners.
Death of the Emperor, Frederic II. in Apulia. He left his dominions to Conrad IV. The Pope, however, confirmed the title of Emperor to William Count of Holland.
1251 Conrad took poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Sicily. The Pope excommunicated him and his adherents.
Eſtabliſhment of the republic of Florence.
Magna Charta ſolemnly ratified.
1252 Death of Blanche, Queen Regent of France, in the abſence of her ſon Louis.
King Henry III. of England gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to Alexander King of Scots.
1253 Foundation of the Sorbonne at Paris. St. Louis returned from Paleſtine. King Henry III. recovered his poſſeſſions in Gaſcony.
1253 The Emperor Conrad poiſoned by his natural brother Mainfroy; Conradin, his ſon, inherited his dominions; but William of Holland was acknowledged Emperor.
Stockholm, capital of Sweden, is ſaid to have been founded this year.
1254 Mainfroy defeated the troops of the Pope, and took Apulia and Sicily.
Death of William, the German Emperor, followed by an interregnum.
1258 The Engliſh barons compelled the King to delegate his power to twenty-four perſons.

The city of Bagdad taken, and the laſt Caliph put to death by the grand-ſon of Gengiſkan.

1259 King Henry III. ceded his rights to Normandy and Anjou to the French King.

1260 The Sectaries called Flagellants began to ſettle at Peruſia in Italy.

1261 Michael Paleologus retook Conſtantinople from the Latins, who had held it 57 years.

King Henry of England diſpenſed from his oath to his barons, levied troops to bring them to their duty.

1262 Pope Urban IV. inveſted with the kingdom of Sicily, Charles Count of Anjou, and brother to St. Louis.

1263 Civil War in England between King Henry and his barons.

1264 The quarrel between King Henry and his barons being referred to the French King, he decided in the king's favour; but the Barons renewed the war, took the King and Princes priſoners.

1265 The Earl of Montfort called the firſt parliament; Montfort and his ſon were ſlain, and the King releaſed.

Charles of Anjou crowned King of Sicily at Rome.

1267 Conradin ſon of Conrad the Emperor, coming to recover Sicily, ſeized Tuſcany and Romagna, entered Rome, and was proclaimed Emperor by the people in the Pope's abſence.

The Engliſh Barons roſe again, but were ſoon reduced.

1269 Conradin defeated, taken priſoner by Charles, King of Sicily, was tried and executed at Naples, with Frederic of Baden Duke of Auſtria.

1270 St. Louis, King of France, having landed near Tunis in Africa, died there, in the 44th year of his reign. Philip III. his eldeſt ſon, ſurnamed the Bold, ſucceeded, and defeated the Infidels.

1272 The county of Toulouſe united to the crown of France, by the death of Alphonſus, brother to St. Louis.

Death of Henry III. King of England, in the 57th year of his reign.

Edward I. his ſon, then in the Holy Land, was proclaimed his ſucceſſor.

1273 Rodolph, count of Hapſburg, chief of the Houſe of Auſtria, was choſen and crowned Emperor at Aix-

la-Chapelle.

1274 King Edward Longſhanks arrived in England, and was crowned.

1276 Rodolph the Emperor made war on Ottocar, King of Bohemia; obliged him to acknowledge his title, and to cede Auſtria, which the poſterity of Rodolph have held ever ſince.

1280 Remarkable year for abundance throughout Europe.

China finally conquered by the Mogul Tartars, under the deſcendants of Gengiſkan.

1281 Rodolph ordered the public acts to be written in German, not in Latin.

1282 The Sicilians, on Eaſter Sunday at Veſper, maſſacred all the French without ſparing women or ſucking babes: which is ſince called the Sicilian Veſpers.

Death of Michael Paleologus, Greek Emperor at Conſtantinople. Andronicus II. his ſon ſucceeded. The union between the Greek and Latin churches was again interrupted.

1284 The laſt Prince of Wales being killed, King Edward gave that title to his eldeſt ſon.

Death of Charles, King of Sicily; his rights were inherited by his ſon Charles, then a priſoner.

Death of Philip the Bold, King of France; he was ſucceeded by his ſon Philip IV. ſurnamed the Fair.

1289 Charles the Lame crowned King of Sicily at Rome; but his claim was diſputed by the King of Arragon.

Tripoli taken from the Chriſtians by a Sultan of Egypt of the Mameluke race.

Corſica ſubmitted to Genoa.

1291 Death of the Emperor Rodolph after a reign of 18 years.

The Chriſtians loſt Acre, and were entirely expelled from Syria by the Mameluke Sultans of Egypt.

1292 Adolphus, count of Naſſau, choſen Emperor of the Weſt.

King Edward declared John Baliol King of Scotland, to the prejudice of Robert Bruce.

1294 Peter the Hermit choſen Pope by the name of Celeſtine V. abdicated the Papal dignity.

1295 The Scots entered into a confederacy with France againſt England.

1296 King Edward took Edinburgh, and made his priſoner Baliol reſign his crown.

1297 Diſſention between King Edward and his ſubjects on account of taxes. A law was made that no tax ſhould be levied without an act of parliament.

1298 Adolphus depoſed by the German Electors and Albert of Auſtria choſen in his ſtead.

1299 Beginning of the Ottoman race.

1300 King Edward's third expedition againſt Scotland.

1301 Philip the Fair made the parliament of Paris ſtationary, and gave it his own palace.

1303 Pope Boniface made priſoner, was ill-treated and died.

Philip the Fair appealed to a future council.

King Edward's fourth expedition into Scotland.

1304 The nobility of Scotland again ſubdued.

Pope Benedict XI. revoked the Bulls iſſued againſt France by his predeceſſor.

1305 Sir William Wallace, the Hero and guardian of Scotland, tried, and executed at London.

Clement V. choſen Pope at Lyons, fixed his reſidence at Avignon.

1306 The Scots proclaimed Robert Bruce the King.

King Edward defeated the Scots, and took priſoners the brothers of Robert Bruce, whom he executed as traitors.

1307 Robert Bruce defeated the Engliſh. King Edward died in the 35th year of his reign, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward II.

1308 King Edward II. married to Iſabella, daughter of Philip, King of France.

Albert the Emperor being murdered, Henry of Luxemburgh, or the VIIth, was choſen to ſucceed him.

The Knights of St. John, of Jeruſalem, took poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Rhodes.

1311 General Council of Vienna in Dauphiné. The order of the Templars aboliſhed.

1312 Piers Gaveſton taken and beheaded by the Engliſh nobility; after which, they were reconciled to the King.

Emperor Henry VII. crowned at Rome.

1313 Death of Henry VII. the Emperor, followed by an interregnum.

1314 Great victory gained by the Scots at Bannockburn.

The German Electors diſagreeing, two Emperors

were chosen, viz. Louis of Bavaria, and Frederic of Austria.

Death of Philip the Fair, King of France. His son Louis X. succeeded.

1316 Council at Lyons for the election of a Pope, the See having been vacant two years. The Cardinals not agreeing, referred the election to James of Ossa, who chose himself, and resided at Avignon under the name of John XXII.

Philip V. or the Long, succeeded as King of France.

1318 The Scots passing into Ireland, made Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, King there.

1320 The English nobility forced the King to banish his favourites, the Spencers, father and son.

1321 War between the King and Lords. Edward recalled the Spencers.

Death of Philip the Long, King of France. Charles IV. his brother succeeded.

Louis of Bavaria gained a great victory over his competitor Frederic, whom he took prisoner.

An eruption from Mount Etna destroyed all the country around.

1324 The Queen of England dissatisfied with the King and his favourites, retired to France with her son Edward.

1325 The Queen and her adherents declared enemies to the State.

1326 The Queen of England landed with an army, took and hanged the elder Spencer, and afterwards his son. King Edward was taken and deposed, and afterwards murdered.

1327 Edward III. succeeded at the age of 15 years, but the Queen and Mortimer governed.

1328 Louis of Bavaria crowned Emperor at Rome by Cardinal Colonna; he caused to be chosen as Pope, Peter, of Corbiera, who was soon after expelled as an Anti-pope.

Death of Charles IV. King of France, without male issue. Philip Valois, sixth of the name next in the kindred to the late King, succeeded.

King Edward laid claim to the crown of France, as heir to his mother Isabella, sister to Charles IV.

1329 Death of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who was succeeded by his son David.

1330 Mortimer the favourite of the Queen-mother, executed by King Edward, as a traitor.

1334 Edward Baliol defeated in Scotland by the party of King David.

1336 King Edward began to enforce his title to the French crown by arms.

1337 The locusts made considerable havock in Europe for three years.

1338 Embassy of the Emperor Louis to obtain his absolution from the Pope; followed by a solemn protest against John XXII.

Fire arms began to be known; gunpowder having been already invented.

1339 King Edward invaded France.

1340 He gained a naval victory over the French.

A truce for one year was agreed on.

1341 Death of Andronias III. Greek Emperor, who left two children, and gave them Cantacuzenus for their guardian. The Empress expelled the guardian, who retiring to Adrianople was proclaimed Emperor.

1342 The truce with France renewed for three years.

Baliol expelled Scotland, and King David restored.

1343 The kingdom of Naples fell by succession to Joan, married to Andrew, King of Hungary.

1346 Great victory of King David over the French at Cressy.

Pestilence distressed France and several other countries.

The Scots defeated by the English, and King David taken prisoner.

Calais taken by King Edward.

1347 John Cantacuzenus took Constantinople, and made peace with John Paleologus; they reigned as colleagues.

Nicholas Gabrini made himself sovereign of Rome for seven months.

Charles IV. at last acknowledged, and crowned. He founded the University of Prague.

1348 Germany afflicted with a considerable plague, of which there died upwards of 90,000 persons.

The Jews were massacred on suspicion of having poisoned the water in the wells.

1349 Great plague in England. Dauphin united to the crown of France, whence the King's eldest son took the name of Dauphiné.

The Order of the Garter inſtituted.

1350 Death of Philip Valois, King of France; his ſon John II. ſucceeded.

1355 The war between England and France renewed. Cantacuzenus reſigned the empire to John Paleologus, and retired to a convent.

1356 Edward the Black Prince, gained a great victory at Poictiers, and took the French King and his ſon Philip priſoners.

The Emperor Charles IV. cauſed to be approved in a diet, the Golden Bull, which has ever ſince regulated the election of the Emperors.

1357 Prince Edward entered London in triumph, with King John his prisoner.

1359 Death of Iſabella, mother to King Edward.

1360 Amurath, Sultan of the Ottoman Turks, ſent over troops into Europe, and the year following took Adrianople.

1361 A great plague in England.

1362 The French tongue aboliſhed in pleadings, and and the Engliſh introduced.

1365 The Engliſh King and Parliament refuſed to pay to the Pope the tribute granted by King John.

Fifty thouſand Chriſtians leagued to expel the Turks from the Adrianople, and other places.

1367 Peter, King of Caſtile, reſtored by Edward the Black Prince to his kingdom, from which he had been depoſed.

1368 Charles the Emperor ſubdued ſeveral towns of Italy for the Pope, and ſold the ſovereignty of others to thoſe who governed them, granting immunities to the ſmall republics.

Revolution in China; the deſcendants of the Mogul Gengiskan were expelled by the Chineſe.

1370 Robert Stuart crowned King of Scotland, being the firſt of that name.

The Black Prince returning to England for his health. The French made great conqueſts in Guyenne.

1371 Defeat of the Flemiſh at ſea by the Engliſh.

1372 The Engliſh fleet defeated by the Spaniards before Rochelle.

1374 Great part of Germany and other provinces, revolted from the Engliſh to the French.

1376 Death of Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly

called the Black Prince. His ſon Richard declared heir to the crown, and Prince of Wales.

1377 Death of Edward III. King of England, in the 51ſt year of his reign. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon Richard III.

1378 Death of the Emperor Charles IV. His ſon Wenceslaus ſucceeded.

1379 Beginning of the Great Schiſm of the Weſtern Church. One Pope reſiding at Rome, the other at Avignon.

1380 Death of Charles V. King of France, after a reign of 17 years. His ſon Charles VI. a minor, ſucceeded, under the guardianſhip of the Duke of Anjou.

The Engliſh reſtored the Duke of Brittany.

1381 Rebellion of Wat Tyler in England, ſuppreſſed on the death of the Leader.

1382 King Richard II. married Ann, ſiſter to the Emperor Wenceſlaus.

1384 Pope Urban quarrelled with Charles Duras, who arreſted him, but afterwards ſet him at liberty.

1385 Pope Urban beſieged by Charles Duras, made his eſcape to Genoa, and put to death five Cardinals, who had conſpired againſt him.

Death of Wickliff.

1386 Charles Duras killed in Hungary Otho Duke of Brunſwick.

Andronicus Paleologus took Conſtantinople, and impriſoned his father and brother.

Lithuania united to the kingdom of Poland, by the Duke being choſen King.

John and Manuel Paleologi recovered their liberty, and the empire, and delivered up Andronicus to the Turks.

1389 Ladiſlaus, ſon of Charles Duras, crowned king of Naples by Pope Boniface IX.

Amurath, Sultan, killed by a chriſtian ſoldier, after having made great conqueſts in Europe. His ſon Bajazet ſucceeded.

King Richard II. declared himſelf of age, and choſe a new miniſtry.

1390 King Richard made over Gaſcony to his uncle, the Duke of Lancaſter.

Pope Clement VII. crowned Louis of Anjou, King of Naples; he made ſome conqueſts which Ladiſlaus recovered after his departure.

Bajazet laid ſiege to Conſtantinople, and retired on having made a treaty with the Emperor.

1391 Death of the Greek Emperor, John Paleologus; his ſon Manuel II. governed alone 44 years.

1392 The privileges of London taken away, but reſtored on due ſubmiſſion being made.

1394 King Richard ſubdued the inſurgents in Ireland.

1397 Union of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, under Queen Margaret.

1398 Several countries withdrew their obedience from both the Competitors for the Papacy.

1399 Henry, Duke of Lancaſter, having depoſed King Richard II. uſurped the throne.

1400 Gunpowder ſaid by ſome to be found out this year, by Schwartz, a German Monk.

1402 Bajazet, Turkiſh Sultan, defeated by Tamerlane, Prince of the Tartars.

1403 Conſpiracy of Piercy and Douglas, againſt King Henry, defeated.

1405 Death of Chaucer, father of Engliſh poetry. Great guns firſt uſed in England at the ſiege of Berwick.

Diſcovery of the Canary Iſles by a Norman.

Death of Timur or Tamerlane, the Great Tartar conqueror, whoſe race were called the Grand Moguls.

1407 John Huſs began to dogmatize in Bohemia.

1409 At Piſa, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. were depoſed; and Alexander V. choſen.

1410 Death of Robert the Emperor; Sigiſmund, King of Hungary, ſucceeded.

1412 Prince Henry affronted one of the King's judges, and was committed by him.

1413 Pope John XXIII. expelled from Rome, convoked a council at Conſtance.

1414 King Henry V. renewed the claims of England, to the crown of France.

1415 Pope John XXIII. having abdicated the Pontificate, fled from Conſtance; but being taken priſoner was depoſed. Gregory XII. renounced the dignity by his deputies. Benedict XIII. ſtood out. John Huſs condemned and burnt as a heretic. Jerome of Prague, his diſciple, retracted.

King Henry invaded France, and gained at Agincourt, a famous victory over the French.

1416 Jerome of Prague, again accuſed, condemned, and executed.

The Engliſh gained a great victory over the French at ſea.

1417 Depoſition of Benedict XIII. Martin V. choſen Pope.

King Henry took Caen, Calais, &c.

1418 Sir John Oldcaſtle burnt for hereſy, in St. Giles's fields.

1419 Death of Wenceſlaus, King of Bohemia, and formerly Emperor. Sigiſmund, his brother, at that time Emperor, ſucceeded as King of Bohemia.

The Duke of Burgundy murdered by the Dauphin. A treaty ſet on foot between France and England.

1420 The Kings of England and France made a ſolemn entry into Paris. The agreement being ratified, Henry married Catherine, daughter of the French King.

The Dauphin attainted for the murder of the Duke of Burgundy.

1421 Pope Martin V. entered Rome.

1422 Death of Henry V. King of England; leaving a ſon by Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. King of France, named Henry VI.

1424 The Duke of Bedford gained a victory over King Charles VII.

1429 End of the long Roman ſchiſm, by the abdication of Clement VIII.

The famous Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc, raiſed the ſiege of that town, and conducted the King to be crowned at Rheims.

1430 The Maid of Orleans taken by the Engliſh, and afterwards burnt for a witch.

King Henry crowned King of France at Paris.

1433 Sigiſmund crowned Emperor by the Pope. Pope Eugenius, and the council of Baſil in concert, treated with the Greeks, concerning their union.

1435 The Duke of Burgundy deſerted the Engliſh intereſt, and joined the French.

Death of the Duke of Bedford, Engliſh regent of France. The Duke of York was appointed to ſucceed him.

Paris was taken by the French, and Calais beſieged.

1437 Death of the Emperor Sigiſmund, after a reign of 27 years.

King James I. of Scotland, murdered by his ſubjects.

1438 Albert II. Duke of Auſtria choſen Emperor, being alſo King of Hungary and Bohemia.

1440 The Duke of Orleans ranſomed by the French, after 26 years captivity in England.

Frederic of Auſtria, third of the name, choſen Emperor.

The art of printing invented.

1442 The kingdom of Naples recovered by the King of Arragon, from Rene of Anjou.

1444 Ladiſlaus, King of Hungary, defeated, and ſlain by the Turks.

1446 Frederic the Emperor declared war againſt the Swiſs.

The ſea broke in near Dordrecht, in Holland, and deſtroyed 100,000 perſons.

1448 The Duke of York began to aſſert his right to the crown.

Charles Canutſon, proclaimed King of Sweden, and the three Northern crowns again ſeparated.

1450 Jack Cade, in Kent, defeated the King's forces, and entered London. He was afterwards killed, and his followers diſperſed.

1452 Firſt alliance of the Swiſs with France.

The Duke of York marched towards London; came to a treaty with the King; diſmiſſed his army; and ſwore true allegiance.

1453 Conſtantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II. The Emperor ſlain, and the Greek empire deſtroyed.

1454 The Duke of York defeated the King's forces; killed the Duke of Somerſet; and made the King priſoner.

1456 Belgrade beſieged by the Turks, but delivered by the Papal troops.

1459 The Duke of York and his ſons attainted in Parliament.

1460 The Queen raiſed an army; defeated and killed the Duke of York; but his ſon Edward advancing to London, was there proclaimed King.

1461 King Henry, with his Queen and ſon, retired into Scotland, after a great defeat of their forces, at Towton, in Yorkſhire.

Death of Charles VII. King of France, in the 39th

year of his reign. Louis XI. his ſon ſucceeded.

1462 Louis XI. put to death a great number of Lords.

1463 King Henry entered England with the Scots, but was defeated by King Edward's generals.

1464 King Henry taken in diſguiſe, and carried priſoner to the Tower.

1467 Death of Scanderbeg, King of Albania, who for a long time waged war ſucceſsfully againſt the Turks.

Liege taken by Charles, Duke of Burgundy, and upwards of 600 infants thrown into the Meuſe.

1469 Inſurrection againſt King Edward; his forces were defeated, and he himſelf taken priſoner.

1471 King Henry reſtored by Parliament, and Edward attainted. In ſix months King Edward recovered London, and impriſoned Henry; defeated Queen Margaret's forces; cauſed Prince Edward, King Henry's only ſon, to be murdered in his preſence, and afterwards put to death King Henry in the Tower.

1474 The kingdoms of Caſtile and Arragon united under Ferdinand V. and Iſabella.

1478 The Duke of Clarence, King Edward's half brother, was attainted and put to death in the Tower.

Conſpiracy of the Pazzi and Salviati againſt the houſe of Medicis at Florence. Julian, of Medicis, was murdered in the church.

Iwan III. Grand Duke of Ruſſia, ſhaking off the Tartar yoke, took the title of Czar, or Emperor.

1482 Matthias, King of Hungary, took Nunna and Auſtria from Frederic III. and obliged the Emperor to lead a wandering life.

1483 Death of Louis XI. King of France; his ſon Charles VIII. ſucceeded in the 14th year of his age.

1485 The Earl of Richmond landing in Wales; defeated and killed King Richard; was proclaimed King by the name of Henry VII.

1486 King Henry married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward IV. and thus united the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

1487 The Cape of Good Hope diſcovered by the Portugueze.

1488 The Scots rebelled againſt their King, James III. and killed him at Bannockburn.

Cyprus given to the Venetians, by Catherine Comara, laſt Queen of that iſland.

1490 The Emperor Frederic recovered Vienna.

1492 Ferdinand, King of Spain, took Grenada, and put an end to the dominions of the Moors, in Spain.

This year America was diſcovered for the Spaniards by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe.

1493 Bull of Pope Alexander VII. dividing between Spain and Portugal, the countries to be diſcovered.

Death of the Emperor Frederic in the 54th year of his reign. His ſon Maximilian I. ſucceeded.

1495 Charles VIII. King of France, took poſſeſſion of Naples, which he loſt again immediately.

Sebaſtian Cabot, was employed by the King of England, to make diſcoveries on the Eaſt and North-eaſt coaſt of America.

1497 Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, landing on the Continent of the New World; by his falſe accounts contrived to give it his own name.

The paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was found out by Vasquada Gama, Admiral of the Portugueze.

1498 The Walachians carried off near 100,000 Poles, whom they ſold to the Turks.

Death of Charles VIII. King of France, without iſſue. Louis XII. Duke of Orleans, and neareſt male heir ſucceeded.

1500 Birth of Charles V. ſon of Philip of Auſtria.

Great plague in England; the King and Court removed to Calais.

1502 Prince Henry was then made Prince of Wales, and contracted to Catherine.

Sebaſtian Cabot returned with ſome natives from the new diſcoveries in America.

1503 Ferdinand, King of Arragon, poſſeſſed himſelf entirely of the kingdoms of Naples, and Sicily, which remained united to the Spaniſh Monarchy till 1713.

1507 The Emperor Maximilian going to Rome, was ſtopped by the Venetians; on which the Emperor, the King of France, and the Pope, entered into an alliance againſt them.

1509 Death of Henry VII. King of England, in the 24th year of his reign. His only ſurviving ſon Henry VIII. ſucceeded; his marriage with Catherine was ſolemnized, and they were both crowned at Weſtminſter.

1512 Ferdinand, King of Arragon, ſeized the kingdom of Navarre.

1513 Henry VIII. invaded France, and met with great ſucceſs.

Victory of the Engliſh over the Scots, at Flodden-field, where James IV. was killed.

1515 Death of King Louis XII. Francis I. ſucceeded. He defeated the Swiſs, and took the duchy of Milan, Parma, and Placenza.

Cardinal Wolſey was made Prime Miniſter of England.

1516 Death of Ferdinand V. King of Arragon, Caſtile, &c. Charles V. ſon of Philip of Auſtria, and grandſon of Ferdinand, ſucceeded to the dominions of Spain.

1517 Pope Leo X. publiſhed indulgences. Martin Luther, a German Monk, publiſhed thoſe againſt the uſe of them.

Selim, Grand Sultan, took Egypt and Syria from the Mamelukes.

1518 Martin Luther appeared at Augſburg before the Pope's legate. Appealed to the Pope. The Elector of Saxony ſided with him. Leo X. condemned his doctrine. Luther appealed to the future council.

1519 Death of the Emperor Maximilian. Charles V. his grandſon, was choſen his ſucceſſor.

Conqueſt of Mexico by the Spaniards under Ferdinand Cortes.

1522 Luther publiſhed the New Teſtament in German.

Soloman took the iſle of Rhodes, from the Knights of St. John.

1523 Frederic, Duke of Holſtein, expelling Chriſtian II. from Denmark, made himſelf to be crowned King.

1524 Francis I. King of France, taken priſoner by the Imperialiſts.

1525 Albert of Brandenburg, grand maſter of the Teutonic Knights, embracing Luther's tenets, renounced the vows of his order, and ſeized Pruſſia as a ſovereignty.

1526 The Emperor releaſed Francis I. from his impriſonment.

The Turks made themſelves maſters of a great part of Hungary.

1527 Rome plundered by the Imperialiſts, and the Pope made priſoner for a time.

1528 Henry VIII. enamoured of Ann Bullen began to queſtion the legality of his marriage with Queen

Catherine.

New form of government introduced at Genoa. A Doge elected every two years.

1529 Diet of Spire unfavourable to Luther and his followers. Several German Princes proteſted againſt the decree, and thence were called Proteſtants. They formed a league at Smalkalde, in ſupport of their tenets.

1530 Wolſey, apprehended and charged with high treaſon. He died on his way to London.

Dreadful earthquake at Liſbon, preceded by a great inundation in Holland.

Charles V. crowned Emperor by Pope Clement VII. He gave the iſland of Malta to the Knights of St. John, expelled from Rhodes.

1531 King Henry ſeparated from Queen Catherine, put the laws againſt hereſy in execution, and ſeveral were burnt.

Religious wars in England, where Luinglius was ſlain. Tuſcany erected into a duchy for the houſe of Medicis, by Charles V.

1532 King Henry married Ann Bullen.

The Emperor made peace with the Proteſtant Princes, and had an interview with the Pope.

Chriſtiern, King of Denmark, returning to his dominions, was kept in priſon for 27 years.

1533 The Anabaptiſts under Stark and Munſter, took poſſeſſion of the town of Munſter.

Conqueſt of Peru by the Spaniards.

1534 The King and parliament of England threw off all ſubjection to the Pope, and the King was declared ſupreme head of the church.

1535 Biſhop Fiſher, Sir Thomas More, and others executed for denying the King's ſupremacy.

Henry excommunicated by the Pope, proceeded to the ſuppreſſion of the Monaſteries.

Proteſtantiſm eſtabliſhed in Denmark by Chriſtiern III.

Munſter taken, and the Anabaptiſts diſperſed.

1536 Charles's 5th expedition into Africa, where he reſtored the King of Tunis. Beginning of the order of the Jeſuits by Ignatius of Loyola, a Spaniard.

Ann Bullen divorced and executed in the Tower. The King married to Jane Seymour.

1537 Queen Jane delivered of a Prince, afterwards Ed-

afterwards forced or ſeduced by the Earl of Bothwell, whom ſhe married. Her ſubjects then impriſoned and depoſed her, raiſing her ſon to the throne.

Religious wars continued in France.

1568 The Queen of Scots was obliged to flee into England, where ſhe was impriſoned.

1568 The Proteſtants of Germany ſupported the Huguenots in France.

The exerciſe of the Proteſtant religion tolerated in the Low Countries.

1569 Conference at York and Weſtminſter, on the affairs of Queen Mary, which ended in nothing.

1570 Murray, regent of Scotland, murdered.

1571 Civil war in Scotland.

1572 The Huguenots maſſacred at Paris on St. Bartholomew's-day.

The Duke of Norfolk executed for propoſing to marry the Queen of Scots.

1573 The Dutch, under the Prince of Orange, laid the foundation of their republic.

Henry, brother of the French King Charles, was elected King of Poland.

1574 Death of Charles IX. His brother Henry returned from Poland to ſucceed him.

1575 Henry III. cauſed his brother the Duke of Alençon to be arreſted; but the Prince making his eſcape, joined the Huguenots with Condé.

1576 Death of the Emperor Maximilian II. His ſon Rodolph II. ſucceeded.

Henry III. of France defeated a great conſpiracy; granted favourable terms to the Proteſtants, which occaſioned the famous league that finally obliged him to recall the edict, ſo advantageous to the Huguenots.

Great peſtilence at Milan.

The Earl of Eſſex died in Ireland, ſuſpected to be poiſoned by the Earl of Leiceſter.

1577 Perſecution of the Papiſts by Queen Elizabeth.

The Archduke Matthias, not ſucceeding as Governor of the Netherlands, returned to Germany.

1578 Sebaſtian, King of Portugal, taken and killed by the Moors in Africa. Cardinal Henry, his grand uncle ſucceeded.

1579 The Prince of Orange made Stadtholder of the Dutch States.

1580 Philip II. of Spain, took poſſeſſion of Portugal, on

the death of Henry.

Engliſh Popiſh colleges eſtabliſhed at Rome, Rheims, and elſewhere.

1582 Pope Gregory XIII. altered the calendar, which cauſed the difference of 10 days between the old and the new ſtile.

1583 King James, of Scotland, made his eſcape from the Earl of Gowrie and other conſpirators.

1584 The Prince of Orange aſſaſſinated at Delft. Prince Maurice, his brother, one of the greateſt generals, ſucceeded him.

1585 Queen Elizabeth ſent aid to the Dutch.

Sir Francis Drake plundered St. Domingo; took Carthagena; arrived in Florida and Virginia, whence he brought home a colony in diſtreſs, ſent thither by Sir Walter Raleigh.

1586 Babington's conſpiracy for the deliverance of the Scottiſh Queen, for which he was executed.

1586 Mary, Queen of Scots, ſentenced to death by Engliſh judges.

1587 The execution of Queen Mary ordered by Elizabeth, and performed at Fotheringay Caſtle.

Battle of Coutras, where the Huguenots were victorious, under Henry, King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France.

1588 The Invincible Armada of Spain, diſperſed by ſtorm on the Engliſh coaſt, and deſtroyed by Sir Francis Drake.

The Guiſes having taken poſſeſſion of Paris at the head of the league, they barricaded the ſtreets againſt the King's troops. King Henry III. repaired to Chartres. The Duke and Cardinal of Guiſe were murdered by order of the King. Mayenne, another brother of Guiſe, put himſelf at the head of the league. Henry III. called the King of Navarre to his aid.

1589 Death of Catherine of Medicis, Queen Dowager of France.

The Duke of Mayenne being maſter of Paris, Henry, King of Navarre, came to aſſiſt Henry III. to beſiege the city.

King Henry was aſſaſſinated by a friar named Clement. Henry of Bourbon, King of Navarre, ſucceeded.

1590 King James VI. of Scotland, married Ann, Princeſs of Denmark.

Henry IV. King of France, gained the battle of Ivri.

1591 The Pope excommunicated Henry IV. of France.

1592 The Duke of Parma came to the aſſiſtance of the league.

1593 Henry IV. abjured the Proteſtant religion, and embraced Popery.

1594 He was crowned at Chartres, and entered Paris without oppoſition.

1596 The Duke of Mayenne reconciled to King Henry IV.

1597 The Spaniards continued the war in Flanders againſt the French. Queen Elizabeth entered into an alliance with the latter.

1598 Separate peace between France and Spain.

Famous edict of Nantes, given by Henry IV. in favour of the French Proteſtants.

Death of Philip II. King of Spain.

Death of Edmund Spencer, a celebrated Engliſh poet.

1599 The Earl of Eſſex returned from Ireland without ſuppreſſing the inſurrection.

1600 The Spaniards defeated at ſea before Nieuport, by the Engliſh and Dutch.

Eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, who ſettled factories in China, Japan, &c.

Another conſpiracy of the Gowries againſt King James of Scotland, defeated.

The Earl of Eſſex, once the favourite miniſter of Elizabeth, was tried for high treaſon and beheaded.

1600 The Dutch took the Spice Iſlands and the Moluccas from the Portugueſe.

1603 Death of Elizabeth, Queen of England. James, King of Scotland, was acknowledged her ſucceſſor.

1604 Peace between Spain and Britain.

Treaty of an Union between Scotland and England ſet on foot without effect.

The French ſettled in Canada.

1605 Great diſputes between Venice and the Pope.

The Gunpowder Plot diſcovered in England.

1606 The conſpirators tried and executed; and the anniverſary of the diſcovery ordered to be kept as a day of thankſgiving.

The Prieſts and Papiſts perſecuted.

1607 Agreement between the Pope and the Republic of Venice.

1609 The Republic of Holland acknowledged by Spain, and a peace concluded.

1610 Henry IV. King of France, aſſaſſinated by Ravillac. Louis XIII. his ſon ſucceeded.

Philip III. of Spain, expelled all the deſcendants of Moors, to the number of 900,000 perſons.

1612 Death of the Emperor Rodolph II. Matthias his brother choſen in his place.

The Dutch and Engliſh attempted in vain the North-eaſt paſſage to the Eaſt-Indies.

The Ruſſians choſe for the Grand Duke or Czar, Michael Romanou, from whom Peter the Great deſcended.

The Prince of Condé and others retired diſſatisfied from the French court.

1614 Aſſembly of the States-General at Paris; the laſt till the Revolution.

1615 Louis XIII. ordered all Jews to quit the kingdom of France.

The Prince of Condé and others levied troops againſt the King. The Proteſtants did the like.

1616 King James delivered up the Briel, and other places to the Dutch.

Sir Francis Bacon made Lord Treaſurer.

King Louis granted a truce to the Prince of Condé; but afterwards arreſted him, and confined him in the Baſtille.

1617 The Mareſchal d'Ancre was killed by King Louis's orders; the populace inſulting the dead body. The Queen was baniſhed to Blois.

The Book of Sports publiſhed in Britain, allowing of recreation on Sundays.

1618 Sir Walter Raleigh, executed for high treaſon.

A match propoſed between Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain.

The Synod of Dort in Holland condemned the doctrine of Arminius.

War in Germany, on account of the election of the Elector Palatine, to be King of Bohemia.

1619 Death of the Emperor Matthias; Ferdinand II. choſen ſucceſſor.

Louis reconciled with his mother Mary of Medicis, by Richelieu, afterwards Cardinal and Miniſter.

1620 Battle of Prague, by which the Elector Palatine loſt Bohemia and his Electorate.

1621 Death of Philip III. of Spain. Philip IV. his ſon ſucceeded.

Grottius retired from Holland to Paris, where he wrote his beſt performances.

The Dutch founded Batavia, in the Eaſt-Indies.

1622 Rochelle armed againſt King Louis; he laid ſiege to it.

The Proteſtants of Languedoc and Bearn ſubmitted with the Duke of Rohan.

The Poles having defeated 300,000 Turks, the Janizaries roſe at Conſtantinople, and depoſed the Sultan Othman, and reſtored Muſtapha, his predeceſſor.

1623 Charles, Prince of Wales, ſet out for Spain, to make up the match with the Infanta, whence he returned without ſucceſs.

1624 The Dutch tortured the Engliſh factors at Amboyna, and deprived them of the Spice Iſlands.

1625 Death of King James I. of England. Charles I. his ſon ſucceeding, married Henrietta, Princeſs of France.

The Parliament began to complain of grievances, and to refuſe ſubſidies.

King Charles entered into a league with France and Holland againſt Spain.

King Charles obliged to raiſe ſupplies by his own authority.

Breda taken by the Spaniards. Prince Maurice died. Frederic Henry his brother, ſucceeded as Stadtholder.

1626 Death of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, the greateſt genius of his age.

League of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and the Proteſtants againſt the Emperor; their troops gained the battle of Deſſau.

King Charles I. diſmiſſed the French ſervants of his Queen, which occaſioned a war with France.

1627 Third parliament of Charles, preferred a petition of right againſt arbitrary taxes, &c.

1628 Rochelle taken by King Louis. The Engliſh had thrice appeared to aſſiſt the town.

King Charles and his Parliament continuing at variance, he again diſſolved them.

Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, entered Germany. France made alliance with him.

The Dutch ſettled in Braſil.

1631 One of the moſt dreadful eruptions of Mount Veſuvius.

Battle of Leipſic gained by Guſtavus.

1632 Death of Guſtavus Adolphus, after gaining the battle of Lutzen, and over-running great part of Germany. His daughter Chriſtiana ſeven years old, ſucceeded.

Death of Frederic Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, and ſon-in-law to King James I. of England; on whoſe daughter, Sophia, and her iſſue, the crown of Great Britain afterwards devolved.

Civil war in France with Garton the King's brother, and the Duke of Montmorenci; the latter was taken and executed; the former made his peace, but left the kingdom again.

1633 The Duke of Lorrain levied troops againſt France, but an accommodation took place.

1634 Lorrain being ceded by the Duke to his brother the Cardinal, Louis ſent troops, and ſettled a Council at Nantz.

Battle of Nordlinguen, where the Imperialiſts were defeated by the Swedes.

1635 Beginning of the French Academy.

War betwixt France and Spain, which laſted 25 years; and between France and the Emperor, which laſted 13.

Death of Thomas Parr in England, aged 152 years.

1636 Banier, a Swediſh general, gained a victory at Wiſtock, and laid waſte Miſnia.

1637 Death of the Emperor Ferdinand II. His ſon Ferdinand III. ſucceeded.

Great troubles in Scotland, on occaſion of a new Liturgy, which the King attempted to introduce.

1638 The Scots bound themſelves by a ſolemn covenant, to oppoſe the Liturgy and Epiſcopacy.

The Duke of Weimar, general of the Swedes, gained great advantages over the Imperialiſts, and took four generals.

The Turks took Bagdad from the Perſians.

1639 Tromp, the Dutch admiral, defeated the Spaniſh fleet on the Engliſh coaſt.

King Charles marched againſt the Scots covenanters,

with whom he made an ill-judged agreement.

1640 Revolution in Portugal, when John Duke of Braganza was proclaimed King.

The Engliſh Parliament refuſing to grant ſubſidies againſt the Scots, were diſſolved. The Scots entered England. King Charles marching againſt them was obliged to retreat.

The fatal Long Parliament at Weſtminſter.

1641 The Parliament of England uſurped all power. The King retired to York.

1642 The Parliament levied troops againſt the King, and the civil war commenced.

The French took Rouſſillon from Spain.

Death of Mary Medicis, Queen Mother of Louis XIII.; and of Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Miniſter, who was ſucceeded by Cardinal Mazarin.

1643 Death of Louis XIII. after declaring his Queen, Ann of Auſtria, regent. His ſon Louis XIV. then five years old, ſucceeded.

The Duke d'Anguien, afterwards Prince of Condé, defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi, and took Thionville.

The Oriental Tartars conquered China, which they ſtill hold; being the 22d imperial race or dynaſty.

The Scots again entered England to ſupport the Parliament; both houſes of which took the ſolemn league and covenant.

1644 Marſhal Turenne began to command in Germany with the Prince of Condé. He beat the Imperialiſts near Freyburg, and took ſeveral places.

York taken by the Parliament; the Queen embarked for France.

1645 Battle of Naſeby, where the King was completely routed by the Parliament army.

1646 King Charles took refuge with the army of the Scottiſh rebels. They agreed to deliver him up to the Engliſh Parliament, on being paid up their arrears.

The Earl of Eſſex, late general for the Parliament, being dead, Fairfax and Cromwell had the chief command.

1648 Peace of Munſter in Weſtphalia, between France, Germany, and Sweden. Spain continued the war againſt France.

1648 Civil war in France. Origin of the *Fronde* againſt Cardinal Mazarin. Cromwell marched his army to London; brought the King to trial, and cauſed him

to be publicly beheaded.

1649 The kingly office was abolished, and England declared a Commonwealth. The House of Lords was also suppressed.

Charles II. proclaimed King in Scotland and Ireland.

Cromwell took Drogheda in Ireland, and put all to the sword.

The Prince of Condé blockaded Paris. The Parliament declared Cardinal Mazarin an enemy to the State. The troubles were again appeased.

1650 Montrose taken prisoner, and executed in Scotland. King Charles II. landed there, took the covenant, and was crowned.

Cromwell defeated the Scots near Dunbar.

Death of William II. Prince of Orange. The Dutch abolished the office of Stadtholder.

The civil war continued in France. The Princes of Condé, Conti, and Longueville, were imprisoned.

Death of the famous Descartes, a French philosopher, at Stockholm.

1651 Quakers first appeared.

King Charles defeated at Worcester, made his escape without great difficulty, and landed at Normandy.

The French Princes were released. Cardinal Mazarin retired to Liege.

Louis XIV. declared his majority.

1652 Cardinal Mazarin returning to court, the civil war continued.

Battle at the gate of St. Antoine, at Paris, between Condé and Turenne, who commanded for the King. Cardinal Mazarin retired again.

Louis caused the arrest of the Cardinal de Retz, head of the *Frondeurs*.

1652 The Spaniards retook Barcelona, Cazal, Dunkirk, &c.

The Dutch settled a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. They made war on the Commonwealth of England. Admiral Van Tromp having defeated Admiral Blake in the Downs, sailed through the Channel with a broom at the topmast head; but he suffered a great defeat off Portland the same year.

1653 Cromwell dismissed the Parliament and the Council of State. He named the Members of a new Parliament, who resigned their authority into his hands.

Cromwell proclaimed Protector.

The Dutch twice defeated, ſued and obtained peace.
Cardinal Mazarin returned to Paris. The troubles in Guienne were appeaſed.

1654 Louis XIV. crowned at Rheims.
Chriſtina, Queen of Sweden, abdicated the throne in favour of Charles Guſtavus, her couſin. She embraced the Roman Catholic tenets, and retired to Rome, where ſhe died.

1655 Cromwell entered into a treaty with France againſt Spain. He took the Iſland of Jamaica.
Peace between the Proteſtant and Catholic Cantons of Switzerland by King Louis.
Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg, obtained of Poland to be declared Sovereign Duke of Pruſſia, and independent.
The New Parliament of England offered Cromwell the Crown, and title of King, which he declined.

1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell, protector. His ſon Richard was next day proclaimed protector, and ſummoned a parliament.
The Dutch took poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Ceylon.

1659 Aurengzeb, Great Mogul, impriſoned his father, and made war on his brothers.
Peace of the Pyrenées, between France and Spain. Louis XIV. mediated peace between Denmark and Sweden.

1660 Reſtoration of Charles II. brought about chiefly by General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle.
Ten Regicides executed, and an act of indemnity paſſed.

1661 Death of Cardinal Mazarin. The Duke of Orleans married Henrietta, ſiſter of Charles II.
Portugal recovered Brazil from the Dutch, and ſecured it by treaty.
Chriſtian Miſſionaries protected in China.

1662 The Solemn League and Covenant burnt in England, by the hands of the common hangman.
Charles II. married to the Infanta of Portugal.
Louis XIV. obtained from Duke Charles III. a donation of Lorrain.
Defenſive league between France and Holland.
Dunkirk ſold by the Engliſh.

1663 Louis XIV. renewed his alliance with the Swiſs.

1664 The Pope ſent his nephew with another Cardinal, to make ſatisfaction to Louis, for an inſult done to his

ambaſſador.

Canal of Languedoc begun to join the two ſeas.

Battle of St. Gothard in Hungary, where the Turks were defeated by the Imperialiſts and their French auxiliaries.

War between the Dutch and Engliſh, on account of the African trade.

1665 Great naval victory gained by the Duke of York, over the Dutch, off Harwich. Plague in England. Battle of Villaviciosa, where the Portugueze were defeated by the Spaniards.

Philip IV. King of Spain was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles II.

1666 Great fire in London, which laſted four days, and extended over 436 acres.

1667 The Dutch inſulted the Engliſh, and burnt their ſhips, in the mouth of the Thames, and in the river Medway.

1667 Peace concluded at Breda with the French, Danes, and Dutch, ratified by Charles II. England and Spain made peace, as did Spain and Portugal. Triple league of Sweden, Holland, and England againſt France, to preſerve the Spaniſh Netherlands.

1668 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which France retained its conqueſts in Flanders.

The Turks after a war of 24 years took Candia from the Venetians.

1672 Famous paſſage of the Rhine by the French, and Holland almoſt over-run.

Victory of the Engliſh fleet over the Dutch in Southwold-bay. Penſioner de Witt, with his brother, torn in pieces by the Dutch, and the Prince of Orange made Stadtholder.

1673 War betwixt France and Spain.

1674 England made peace with Holland. Louis XIV. loſt his conqueſts, except Maeſtricht and Franche Comté.

Death of Milton, the celebrated Engliſh poet, once ſecretary to the Republican Government.

1675 Marſhal Turenne killed in battle.

1676 France declared war againſt Denmark, in favour of Sweden.

1677 The Prince of Orange and Allies defeated at Capel, by Monſieur, brother of King Louis. The French took Cambray, Valenciennes, St. Omer, and Frey-

burg, in Suabia.

1678 Peace between France and Holland ſigned at Nimeguen.

The Plot, real or ſuppoſed, diſcovered by Titus Oates. Parliament deliberated about excluding the Duke of York, who was ordered to withdraw.

1679 General peace between the Emperor, France, Sweden, and Denmark. Louiſiana diſcovered by the French.

The King of Spain married the daughter of Monſieur.

1680 The title of Great given to Louis XIV.

1680 Firſt ſettlement of the French at Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies.

1681 The Engliſh Houſe of Commons paſſed the bill of excluſion againſt the Duke of York; the Houſe of Lords rejected it. Religious troubles continued in Scotland. James Duke of York, returning from abroad went to reſide at Edinburgh.

Straſburgh ſurrendered to Louis XIV.

Great diſſentions between King Charles and his Parliaments, concerning the excluſion of his brother.

1682 Louis XIV. cauſed Algiers to be bombarded.

1683 Vienna beſieged by the Turks, and relieved by John Sobieſki, King of Poland.

Death of Colbert, the French ſtateſman.

The Rye Houſe Plot in England diſcovered and defeated. The Duke of Monmouth was pardoned, but baniſhed the court, and went over to Holland.

1684 Luxemburg taken by the French. Truce between France and Spain, and between France and the Empire.

1685 Death of Charles II. King of England. James II. his brother, ſucceeded.

The Earl of Argyle landing in Scotland, was defeated, and executed as a rebel. The Duke of Monmouth, natural ſon to Charles II. met with a like fate in England.

The Doge of Genoa, obliged to come to Paris to offer ſatisfaction for an inſult done in France.

Tripoli bombarded by the French.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, whereby the free exerciſe of the Proteſtant religion was ſuppreſſed in France. Many Proteſtants emigrated.

Molinos, a Spaniſh prieſt, impriſoned by the Inquiſition.

1686 King James allowed liberty of Conſcience; diſpenſed many from the Teſt Act, and began to employ Roman Catholics.

1686 Death of the Prince of Condé.

Buda, a capital of Hungary, taken from the Turks, by Charles of Lorrain.

League of Augſburg againſt France.

The Venetians took Morea from the Turks.

1687 Carnival of Venice, where the Duke of Savoy, the Elector of Bavaria, &c. concerted meaſures againſt France. Battle of Mohaez, where the Duke of Lorrain completely routed the Turks. Sclavonia conquered; Hungary made hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria; and Joſeph, Archduke, crowned King.

1687 The Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge refuſed to admit Roman Catholics, and thereby incurred the King's diſpleaſure. Father Petre, the Jeſuit, ſworn of King James's Privy Council.

The Dutch refuſed to ſend home the Engliſh and Scotch regiments in their ſervice.

1688 Revolution in England. The Prince of Orange arrived, and King James retired to France. The throne was declared vacant. The Prince and Princeſs of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen of England.

Louis XIV. took Philipſburg, Manheim, Treves, &c. and declared war againſt Holland.

Belgrade taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts. Troubles in Ruſſia. Peter the Great mounted the throne.

1689 King James landed in Ireland, and marched to Dublin, where he held a Parliament.

1690 Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, in which King William gained the victory over King James who returned to France.

Battle of Fleurus in Flanders, where Marſhal Luxemburg defeated the Allies.

Battle of Staſarde in Italy, where M. Catinat defeated the allies, under the Duke of Savoy.

1691 Pope Alexander granted Bulls to the French Biſhops, named by the King, which had been refuſed ſince the Aſſembly of the Clergy in 1682.

Treaty of Nipchou in Tartary, which ſettled the boundaries of the Ruſſian and Chineſe Empire.

1691 Spires taken by Louis XIV. The Prince of Baden beat the Turks at Salankemen in Hungary. Battle of

Lusech in Flanders gained by the Marshal Luxemburg.

1692 Admiral Russel, with the Dutch and English fleets, defeated the French.

The town and castle of Namur taken by King Louis. The battle of Steinkirk gained by the Marshal Luxemburg over King William.

The Venetians gained great advantages over the Turks.

Hanover made an Electorate by the Emperor.

1693 Furnes and Dexmude in Flanders surrendered to the French.

Cruel massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, after they had surrendered to King William.

The French became masters of the Palatinate. King William defeated by Luxemburg at Landen. The Duke of Savoy routed by Catinat, near Pignerol.

The Dutch took Pondicherri. The English bombarded St. Malo.

1694 Beginning of the Bank of England.

The English landing near Brest, were cut to pieces. Succes of Noaillesin Catalonia.

King William gave his assent to an act for triennial parliaments. Mary his Queen died.

The Poles gained a victory over the Turks at Niester.

1695 Death of the Marshal Luxemburg.

The town of Namur taken by King William. Brussels was bombarded by Marshal Villeroi.

The English parliament remonstrate against the Scotch African Colony.

1696 The Czar, Peter I. took Asoph from the Turks. Peace between France and Savoy. The princess of Savoy married the Duke of Burgundy, and next year had a son, afterwards Louis XV.

The English fleet bombarded several places on the French coast.

1697 Charles XII. succeeded his father Charles XI. King of Sweden.

Prince Eugene of Savoy, gained his first victory over the Turks at Zenta, in Hungary.

Opening of the conferences for a general peace at Ryswick.

The French took Alt in Flanders, Carthagena, and Barcelona.

Peace of Ryſwick between France, England, Spain, and Holland, followed by a peace between France and the Empire.

1698 Peter the Great, Emperor of Ruſſia, travelled *incog.* through Holland and England.

Treaty of partition of the Spaniſh Monarchy between England, Holland, &c.

1699 Peace of Carlowitz between the Turks and the Empire, and Poland.

1700 War in the North, between Charles XII. of Sweden, and the Czar, Poland, and Denmark. King Charles beſieged Copenhagen, and having dictated terms to Denmark, defeated the Ruſſians near Narva.

1700 Death of Charles II. King of Spain, without iſſue. His ſucceſſion cauſed a long and bloody war. Louis XIV. pretended he had made a will in favour of the Duke of Anjou who was crowned King of Spain, by the name of Philip V.

The Engliſh and Dutch ſent a ſquadron to aſſiſt Charles XII.

Great jealouſy and heats between the Engliſh and Scotch Parliaments, on account of the Scotch ſettlement of Darien, which was deſtroyed by the Spaniards, with the connivance of England.

1701 Commencement of the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion. Auſtria, England, Holland, Savoy, and Portugal declared war againſt France and Spain. Prince Eugene began with ſucceſs in Italy.

1701 Death of James II. of England, in exile at St. Germain, near Paris. His ſon James III. ſucceeded to his claims.

Frederic, Elector of Brandenburg, crowned himſelf King of Pruſſia.

Charles XII. took Riga, and Mittau in Courland, and purſued the vanquiſhed King of Poland.

Kamtſchatka diſcovered by the Ruſſians.

1702 Death of William III. King of England, and Stadtholder of Holland; after a reign of 14 years in Britain.

The Dutch aboliſhed again the office of Stadtholder.

The Engliſh proclaimed Queen Anne, daughter of James II.

The Earl of Marlborough declared Captain General, and ſent into Holland as Ambaſſador, where he obtained alſo the command of the Dutch forces. He

took Venloo and Liege, was himſelf taken, but not being known, eſcaped by means of a French paſs. He returned to England and was created Duke.

Battle of Luzara in Italy, of doubtful iſſue, between Prince Eugene, and King Philip of Spain, with the Duke of Vendome.

Another equally dubious at Fredingen, between the Prince of Baden, and Marſhal de Villars.

Charles XII. vanquiſhed King Auguſtus near Cracow, and entered Warſaw.

1703 Briſac taken by the Duke of Burgundy. Battle of Spire gained by the French.

The Engliſh forces under Marlborough augmented to 50,000.

The Duke of Marlborough took Bonn and Limburg. The French and Bavarians took Augſburg, Ratiſbon, and Landau.

Charles, Archduke of Auſtria, aſſumed the title of King of Spain; ſet out for Portugal, through Holland and England.

1704 Gibraltar taken by the Engliſh. Battle of Hochſtett, in Bavaria, where the French and Bavarians were routed by Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough.

Auguſtus, King of Poland, being depoſed, Charles XII. cauſed to be elected and crowned Staniſlaus Leckſinſke.

The Czar Peter took Narva from the Swedes, and began to build Peterſburg.

Charles III. landing in Portugal, aſſerted his right to the Spaniſh throne. Marlborough created a Prince of the Empire.

1705 Death of the Emperor Leopold, having reigned nearly 47 years; his ſon Joſeph I. King of the Romans, was proclaimed Emperor.

Battle of Caſſano in Italy, gained over Prince Eugene, by the Marſhal Vendome.

Charles XII. gained two victories over the Ruſſians.

The ſtates of Holland refuſed to let their troops engage at Overyſche, and thereby diſguſted Marlborough.

Barcelona and all Carolina taken by the Confederates, for King Charles III. The kingdom of Valentia declared alſo for him.

1706 Battle of Ramillies in Brabant, where the French

were defeated; a great part of the Low Countries gained by the allies.

1706 The States of Flanders acknowledged Charles III. for their King. He was alſo proclaimed at Madrid, but King Philip ſoon recovered the Capital.

The Commiſſioners met for drawing up articles of union between England and Scotland. The ſucceſſion was ſettled in the Proteſtant line, deſcending from Princeſs Sophia of Hanover.

Peace between Charles I. and Auguſtus, Elector of Saxony; the latter renouncing the kingdom of Poland.

Diſcovery of the Philippine Iſles by Spain.

1707 Union between England and Scotland agreed to by both Parliaments, and ratified by Queen Anne.

1707 Battle of Almanza on the frontiers of Valentia, where Philip V. proved victorious over Charles III.

Victory of Turin, gained by Prince Eugene over the French, who loſt Lombardy and Naples.

Death of Aurengzeb, Emperor of Indoſtan, or Great Mogul; he had reigned 50 years, and was upwards of 100 years old.

1708 Battle of Oudenarde loſt by the French, which delivered Bruſſels, beſieged by the Elector of Bavaria.

Liſle taken by Prince Eugene and Marlborough, after four months ſiege, and then Ghent.

Port Mahon in Minorca taken by the Engliſh. The duchy of Mantua ſeized on by the Emperor, and Montferrat ceded to the Duke of Savoy.

The King of Sweden expelled the Ruſſians from Poland, and invaded Ruſſia.

Oran in Africa taken from the Spaniards by the Algerines.

1709 Death of George Prince of Denmark, huſband to Queen Anne. Parliament addreſſed her majeſty to marry again.

Charles XII. of Sweden, entirely routed by Peter the Czar, at Paltowa in Ukrain, and obliged to retire to Bender, in the Turkiſh dominions, where he continued five years.

Auguſtus, Elector of Saxony, recovered poſſeſſion of Poland. King Staniſlaus retired to Zweybruck.

Tournay taken by Prince Eugene and Marlborough.

Battle of Malplaquet near Mons, where the Allies under Prince Eugene and Marlborough kept the field,

with immenſe loſs. The French retreating with leſs ſlaughter.

1710 Negociations of Gertruydenburg broken off.

Philip V. of Spain, twice defeated, and retreated from Madrid. King Charles entered the capital, but was not well received. Same year Philip recovered Madrid, took Saragoſſa, and treated Arragon like a conquered country.

1710 Death of the Emperor Joſeph I. His brother Charles was choſen to ſucceed him.

1712 Suſpenſion of hoſtilities between France and England.

1713 Peace of Utrecht between France, Spain, and the Allied Powers.

Pragmatic ſanction of Charles VI. aſſuring his hereditary dominions to Maria Thereſa, his daughter.

1714 Death of Queen ANNE.

GEORGE, Elector of Hanover, acknowledged, and crowned King of Great Britain.

Charles XII. departing from Turkey, travelled in diſguiſe, till he arrived at Stralſund, in Pomerania.

1715 Attempt of the Pretender in Scotland defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir.

Death of Louis XIV. who was ſucceeded by his great grandſon Louis XV. under the guardianſhip of the Duke of Orleans.

Stralſund abandoned by the King of Sweden, capitulated to Denmark and Pruſſia.

1716 Charles XII. invaded Norway and took ſeveral places.

1717 Battle of Belgrade, by Prince Eugene, followed by the capture of the town.

1718 Peter the Czar brought his eldeſt ſon Alexis to a trial.

Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance at London. The Emperor then conſenting to acknowledge the king of Spain. Admiral Byng defeated the Spaniſh fleet off Syracuſe.

Charles XII. killed at the ſiege of Frederic's-hall. His ſiſter Ulrica Eleonora, ſucceeded him.

1720 Law, made comptroller general in France. His project of a South Sea Bank proving abortive, he was diſgraced and obliged to leave France.

1720 Peace of Fredericſburgh between Denmark and Sweden.

1721 Treaty of Nyſtad, between Ruſſia and Sweden. Peter proclaimed Emperor by the Ruſſians.

Revolution in Perſia; the Sophi Huſſein obliged to reſign, and Myr Maghmude acknowledged at Iſpahan.

1723 Louis XV. declared himſelf of age.

1725 Death of Czar Peter the Great, of Ruſſia, at the age of 53.

1726 Palermo in Sicily almoſt ſwallowed up by an earthquake.

Printing introduced at Conſtantinople.

1727 The Spaniards endeavoured in vain to reduce Gibraltar.

Death of Sir Iſaac Newton, at the age of 85 years.

Death of GEORGE I. King of England; and his ſon GEORGE II. was proclaimed King.

1729 Death of Leopold Joſeph, Duke of Lorrain. His ſon Francis Stephen, afterwards Emperor, ſucceeded.

Inſurrection of the Corſicans againſt the Genoeſe government.

1730 Thamas Kouli Kan having defeated and ſlain Aſhraf, Thamas recovered the throne of his fathers.

Death of the Emperor of Ruſſia, Peter II. Anne Ducheſs of Curland ſucceeded.

Sedition at Conſtantinople, wherein the Sultan Achmet III. was the firſt to acknowledge his nephew, Mahomet, who ſpared his predeceſſor's life.

1732 The Diet of the Empire guaranteed the pragmatic ſanction, relative to the indiviſibility of the Auſtrian dominions.

Peace between Ruſſia and Perſia, at Riatſcha. Schak Tamas, King of Perſia, making peace with the Turks, Thamas Kouli Kan, depoſed the Sultan, and put his ſon on the throne, under whom he governed as regent.

1734 King Staniſlaus returned again to France. Sicily ſubmitted to Don Carlos, except Meſſina and Syracuſe. Capua alſo ſubmitted, and with it the whole kingdom. Battle of Guaſtalla gained by the French and allies.

1735 Prince Lobkouitz ſurrendered Meſſina to the Spaniards.

The Poliſh Diet reſtored tranquillity to their country.

1736 Thamas Kouli Kan proclaimed Sultan by the name of Schach Nadir.

Death of the illuſtrious general, prince Eugene, of Saxony.

War between Ruſſia and Turkey. Count Munich general of the Ruſſians, took the principal part of Crim Tartary.

1737 Death of John Gaſton, laſt Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and of the houſe of Medici.

Francis of Lorrain took poſſeſſion of Tuſcany, and King Staniſlaus, of Lorrain.

1738 Thamas Kouli Kan, having ſubdued Candahar, declared war againſt the Grand Mogul, entered Indoſtan, and took great booty.

1739 Peace of Belgrade, between the Turks and the Emperor.

War declared between Spain and England. Admiral Vernon attacked Cuba, took Portobello, and demoliſhed its fortifications.

Thamas Kouli Kan having vanquiſhed the Grand Mogul, took him priſoner, and plundered the capital; he then reſtored him; impoſing a tribute, and keeping ſome provinces next to Perſia.

1740 Acceſſion of Frederic the Great, King of Pruſſia, on the death of his father, Frederic William.

Maria Thereſa ſucceeded to all the hereditary dominions of her father. Her huſband, Francis Stephen of Lorrain, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, was aſſociated to her in power.

1741 Frederic of Pruſſia conquered Sileſia, after his victory at Molwitz.

The Emperor Iwan, of Ruſſia, dethroned, with his mother and Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, declared Empreſs.

Revolt againſt Thamas Kouli Kan, in Perſia, by his eldeſt ſon, who was defeated and condemned to death.

1742 The Elector of Bavaria choſen Emperor, by the name of Charles VII. The Auſtrians recovered Lintz, and over-ran Bavaria.

Retreat of the French army from Prague under Marſhal Belleiſle.

1743 Maria Thereſa was crowned Queen of Bohemia.

Battle of Dettingen between the French and the Allies, under the Earl of Stair, GEORGE II. being preſent.

1744 The Auſtrians under Prince Charles entered Alſace.

King Louis XV. being dangerouſly ill, Marſhal Noailles and Coligny obliged the Auſtrians to repaſs

the Rhine.

Battle of Coni, where the troops of Sardinia were routed by the Spaniards.

Thamas Kouli Kan received a conſiderable check from the Turks.

1745 Treaty of Warſaw, by which the Elector of Saxony engaged to furniſh Auſtria with 30,000 troops, which Pruſſia conſidered as hoſtile.

Death of Charles VII. Emperor and Elector of Bavaria, in the third year of his reign.

Battle of Fontenoi near Tournay, gained by the French King. The Engliſh fought with ſpecial gallantry.

The Engliſh took from France, Louiſburg and the iſland of Cape Breton, near Canada.

Francis Stephen, conſort of Maria Thereſa, choſen Emperor.

Prince Charles Stuart, ſon of James III. landed in Scotland; entered Edinburgh, and took Carliſle; but the Duke of Cumberland obliged him to retreat.

1746 Prince Charles after gaining the battle of Falkirk, loſt that of Culloden, and with great danger made his eſcape to France.

Death of Philip V. King of Spain. Ferdinand IV. his ſon, by a firſt marriage, ſucceeded.

1747 Louis XV. declaring war againſt Holland; ſeized Dutch Flanders. The Dutch choſe William, Prince of Naſſau, their Stadtholder.

Thamas Kouli Kan, Schach Nadir, was aſſaſſinated by his nephew.

1748 The definitive treaty of peace was ſigned at Aix-la-Chapelle, between England, France, Holland, Spain, Auſtria, and Sardinia.

1749 Diſcovery of the ancient city of Herculaneum.

1750 Death of Count Mauritius of Saxony, ſon of Auguſtus I. King of Poland; one of the greateſt generals of the age.

1751 Death of FREDERIC, prince of Wales, ſon of George II.

Great Britain adopted the Gregorian Calendar by act of parliament.

1752 The Swedes followed the example of England, in adopting the Gregorian Calendar.

1756 The natives of South America revolting againſt

Spain and Portugal, were vanquiſhed and reduced to obedience.

War declared between Britain and France.

Frederic of Pruſſia, of a ſudden, invaded Saxony, took Leipſic and Dreſden. The Elector King retiring into Poland, Frederic obliged the Saxon army to capitulate.

1757 Admiral Byng executed in England, for miſconduct off Port Mahon.

The French ſeized the Engliſh ſettlements North of Madras.

Pruſſia was very unſucceſsful. The Ruſſians blockaded the ports and took Memel. The Ruſſian army entered Pruſſia, and gained a battle. The Auſtrians over-ran Laſotia and Brandenberg, laid Berlin under contribution; defeated the Pruſſians, near Breſlaw; took that capital, and great part of Sileſia. At the cloſe of the year Frederic defeated Prince Charles at Luatheh, and retook Breſlaw.

1758 The Pruſſians took Schweidnitz in Sileſia, invaded Moravia, and laid ſiege to Olmutz.

The Engliſh made ſeveral deſcents on the French coaſt; gained ſome forts on the frontiers of Canada, Senegal, and Gorée, on the coaſt of Africa; and twice fought the French at ſea, in the Eaſt-Indies.

The Ruſſians and Auſtrians gained another victory at Cunerſdorf, near Frankfort, on the Oder.

The French entered Frankfort; gained a victory over the Heſſians and Hanoverians at Berghen; ſtormed Minden; took Munſter, and loſt Marpurg.

1759 In the Eaſt-Indies the Engliſh obliged the French to raiſe the ſiege of Madras; took from them Surat; defeated them in ſeveral ſea engagements; and made themſelves maſters of Quebec, the capital of Canada.

The court of Portugal baniſhed the Jeſuits.

1760 England and France ſent ſeveral learned men to obſerve the *tranſit* of Venus in diſtant climes.

George II. King of Great Britain, and Elector of Hanover, died in the 67th year of his age, and 33d of his reign. George III. his grandſon ſucceeded at the age of 22.

1761 Pondicheri ſurrendered to the Engliſh, after a long blockade and ſiege.

1762 England declared war againſt Spain.

Death of Elizabeth, Empreſs of Ruſſia. Her ne-

phew and ſucceſſor, Peter III. made peace with Pruſſia. This Emperor was ſoon after depoſed and his wife proclaimed Empreſs, by the name of Catherine II.

Peter III. died a few days afterwards.

Preliminary articles of peace between France, Spain, and England, ſigned at Fontainbleau, and afterwards ratified.

1764 Edict of Louis XV. ſuppreſſing the order of Jeſuits, in his dominions.

1766 The Pretender died at Rome in the 78th year of his age.

1767 The King of Spain ſuppreſſed the Order of the Jeſuits.

Corſica ceded to France by the Genoeſe.

Beginning of the troubles in North America, which ended in the ſeparation of the Colonies from Britain.

The Jeſuits were expelled from Naples, Parma, and Malta.

1769 The Ruſſians having twice defeated the Turks, took Aſoph and Choczim, ſeized Moldavia and Walachia, and ſent a fleet into the Mediterranean.

1770 The Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. married the Archdutcheſs Marie Antoinette.

1771 Guſtavus III. ſucceeded his father, Adolphus Frederic, King of Sweden.

1772 Famous Petition of ſome Poliſh provinces between Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia.

Revolution in Sweden, by which all authority devolved on the King.

1773 Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) ſuppreſſed the Order of the Jeſuits.

1774 Death of Louis XV. after a reign of 59 years in the 65th year of his age.

Louis XVI. his grandſon ſucceeded, and ſignalized the commencement of his reign by acts of goodneſs.

1775 Firſt engagement of the American Militia at Lexington, with the Britiſh troops. Boſton beſieged by the Americans. Battle of Bunker's-hill.

1776 The Congreſs declare the Anglo-American Colonies free, and independent ſtates.

1777 Waſhington defeated the Britiſh at Princeton. General Burgoyne cooped up by the Americans, ſurrendered with his whole army at Saratoga.

The Americans twice defeated by the Britiſh.

1778 France acknowledged the independence of America, and formed an alliance with the States. La Fayette arrived in America.

The Britiſh evacuating Philadelphia, were repulſed at Monmouth with great loſs.

D'Eſtaign arrived from France to aſſiſt the Americans with 15 ſail of the line.

An engagement fought off Breſt between the Engliſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Keppel, and the French fleet under Count d'Orivillers.

Savannah taken by the Britiſh.

Dominica taken by the French.

Pondicheri and St. Lucia taken by the Engliſh.

1779 Grenada and St. Vincent taken by the French.

The French under D'Eſtaign, and the Americans under Lenſoln, were repulſed before Savannah.

1780 Admiral Rodney took ſeven Spaniſh ſhips of the line; threw ſupplies into Gibraltar; and fought three indeciſive engagements with the French fleet in the Weſt-Indies.

Dreadful riots in London, headed by Lord George Gordon againſt the Catholics, &c.

Rhode Iſland forsaken by the Britiſh, and Charleſtown taken with all the garriſon.

Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans at Camden.

Major Andre executed by the Americans as a ſpy. General Arnold having treated with the Britiſh to betray his poſt, made his eſcape.

England declared war againſt Holland.

1781 The Spaniards made themſelves maſters of Weſt Florida.

St. Euſtatia taken by Admiral Rodney, and retaken by the French.

Battle of Guildford in Carolina, where the Britiſh under Lord Cornwallis kept the field, but with an immenſe loſs.

1781 A bloody engagement between an Engliſh ſquadron under the command of Admiral Parker, and a Dutch ſquadron commanded by Admiral Zootman, off the Dogger-Bank.

Engagement at Eutau Springs, where Greene, the American general, routed the Britiſh forces.

Lord Cornwallis ſurrendered York town, with himſelf and troops.

1782 Trincomalée and St. Chriſtopher's taken by the French.

Minorca ſurrendered to the Spaniards.

Admiral Rodney totally defeated the French fleet, under Count de Graſſe: took the Admiral and his flag ſhip, the Ville de Paris of 110 guns.

The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack upon Gibraltar, and their floating batteries deſtroyed by General Elliott.

Treaty concluded between the Republic of Holland and the United States of America.

Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the American States. New-York was evacuated. Waſhington reſigned his command; gave in his accounts, and retired.

1783 Preliminary articles of peace ſigned at Verſailles, between Great Britain, France, and Spain.

The Order of St. Patrick inſtituted.

Dreadful earthquakes in Calabria and Sicily.

Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America.

Coalition of the Miniſtry of Lord North and Mr. Fox.

Mr. Pitt, then very young, entered, and appointed miniſter.

1784 Treaty of Peace between England and Holland.

1785 Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais in an air-balloon.

Mr. Pitt's plan for a parliamentary reform, and his bill for ſettling the Commerce of Ireland, were both rejected.

1786 A million annually ſet apart towards the reduction of the national debt of Great Britain.

A commercial treaty between Great Britain and France.

1787 Waſhington choſen preſident of the Convention at Philadelphia. A Fœderal Conſtitution agreed on for the United States of America. The New Congreſs choſe Waſhington Preſident of the United States.

Diſturbances in Holland, for and againſt the Houſe of Orange, quelled by Pruſſian troops.

Impeachment of Warren Haſtings carried on for ſeveral years by the Britiſh Commons before the Houſe of Peers.

The abolition of the Slave Trade was much agitat-

ed in and out of parliament.

Quarrel of the Engliſh government with Spain, about the trade of Nootka Sound, on the North-Weſt coaſt of America. Matters were ſoon accommodated.

1788 The Empreſs of Ruſſia made war on the Turks, in order to obtain the navigation of the Black Sea. Suwarow took Ockzacow and Iſmael, and put 30,000 of the inhabitants to the ſword. England armed againſt Ruſſia, but failing to intimidate the Empreſs, went no further.

King GEORGE III. was this year afflicted with a ſevere malady, and rendered incapable of attending to public buſineſs. Great debates in parliament concerning the perſon and power of regent.

1789 Opening of the States General in France. They took the name of national aſſembly.

The Baſtile ſtormed by the populace of Paris.

Louis, with the Queen and Family were violently conducted to Paris, whither they were followed by the Aſſembly.

King GEORGE recovered to the unſpeakable joy of all his ſubjects.

1790 Titles, &c. of the nobility aboliſhed by the National Aſſembly in France.

Confederation of the French at the Champ de Mars in Paris.

Death of the Emperor Joſeph II. who is ſucceeded by his brother Leopold.

1791 The King and Queen of France made their eſcape from Paris, but were ſtopped and brought back, and accept of the new conſtitution.

Lord Cornwallis reduced Tippoo Saib to accept peace on the terms offered him, and to give his two ſons as hoſtages.

1792 France invaded by the allied army, under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick, who was forced to retreat.

France declared war againſt Germany.

Louis with his Queen took refuge in the Aſſembly, where the King was ſuſpended from his office, and committed priſoner to the Temple. La Fayette emigrated.

Atrocious maſſacres at Paris of the clergy and other priſoners.

France declared a republic.

Dumourier invades the Netherlands, and defeated the Auſtrians at Jemappes.

Savoy annexed to France.

Waſhington a ſecond time choſen Preſident of the United States.

Inſurrection in Pennſylvania quelled by the prudence of Waſhington.

Death of the Emperor Leopold II. who is ſucceeded by his ſon Francis II.

Guſtavus III. King of Sweden, aſſaſſinated by Ankerſtroom.

1793 Louis XVI. having been tried and condemned by the Convention, was publicly beheaded at Paris.

War was declared by the French Republic againſt the King of Great Britain and the Stadtholder of Holland.

The Britiſh troops under the Duke of York joining the Auſtrians, defeated the French generals Valence, Miranda, and Dumourier; they then took Valenciennes and Condé; made an unſucceſsful attempt on Dunkirk, and retired with great loſs.

The Engliſh, Spaniſh, and Neapolitan troops took poſſeſſion of Toulon, in the name of Louis XVII.; but the Republicans ſoon expelled them.

In Scotland ſeveral perſons were tried and condemned for jacobin principles, ſubverſive of the Conſtitution; while the Engliſh juries acquitted thoſe of the democratic faction.

1794 Victory of Lord Howe over the French fleet near Breſt. The Engliſh took Martinico, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, in the Weſt; Pondicherri, Chandernagor, and Mahie, in the Eaſt; and Corſica in the Mediterranean.

The French over-run Holland; the Stadtholder took refuge in England.

Poland was entirely divided among the Pruſſians, Ruſſians, and Auſtrians.

Treaty of amity and commerce concluded between Britain and North America. Embaſſy of the Earl Macartney to China, which produced nothing but mutual civilities.

1795 Victory of Lord Bridport over the French off L'Orient.

Marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick.

Diſturbances occaſioned by the diſaffected democrats in Britain. His Majeſty was inſulted going to Parliament.

1795 Unfortunate expedition at Quiberon, where the Engliſh were beaten, and the French Royaliſts ſuffered ſeverely.

The Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon taken from the Dutch by the Britiſh.

Pruſſia withdrew from the confederacy, and made peace with France. Spain was obliged ſoon to follow her example.

Overtures were made by Great Britain to the French Directory, but without ſucceſs.

1796 Amboyna, Banda, and Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, and Demerara, in the Weſt Indies, taken by the Engliſh.

Bonaparte defeats the Auſtrians at Lodi, and enters upon his victorious career in Italy.

The French General Moreau, after penetrating into the heart of Germany, forced to retreat acroſs the Rhine.

Admiral Elphinſtone captured a large Dutch fleet off the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Malmeſbury was ſent to Paris, as Britiſh Plenipotentiary; but returned without ſucceſs.

The French ſent a fleet to invade Ireland; but after reaching Bantry Bay, they returned without loſs.

Death of the great Catherine, Empreſs of Ruſſia, who is ſucceeded by her ſon Paul I.

1797 John Adams choſen Preſident in North America, Waſhington having declined the office.

A few French malefactors were thrown out on the coaſt of Wales, and all made priſoners.

Victory of Sir John Jervis off Cape St. Vincent, where, with fifteen ſail of the line, he defeated a Spaniſh fleet of twenty-ſeven.

The Bank of England ſtopped payment in ſpecie; yet the notes went as freely as ever.

Mutiny in the fleet at Spithead and Sheerneſs quelled by the firmneſs of the Britiſh Government.

Victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, at the mouth of the Texel.

Lord Malmeſbury ſent a ſecond time to treat with France, but in vain.

Peace of Leoben ſigned.

Venice taken by the French, and given up to the Emperor.

Treaty of Campo-Formio ſigned.

1798 A Congreſs held at Raſtadt, for making peace betwixt France and Germany.

Rome and Berne taken by the French.

St. Domingo evacuated by the Engliſh.

Bonaparte ſailed with a large fleet from Toulon, and after taking Malta, and eſcaping the Engliſh Fleet, invades and ſubdues Egypt.

Dreadful rebellion in Ireland; after great exertions the rebellion is quieted.

The French landed 700 men at Killala Bay, but were ſoon forced to ſurrender.

War declared by the Turks againſt France.

The Americans arming in ſelf-defence againſt the French; re-elected Waſhington Commander in Chief.

General Coote landing near Oſtend; deſtroyed the ſluices of the Bruges canal; but was made priſoner with his men.

Great victory of the Nile gained by Admiral Nelſon, when the whole French fleet, except two ſhips, were taken or deſtroyed.

99 Naples taken by the French.

Tippoo Saib having renewed the war in the Eaſt Indies, General Harris ſtormed Seringapatam. Tippoo fell in the action, and the Eaſt India Company became ſovereigns of his Empire.

Bonaparte forced to raiſe the ſiege of Acre in Syria, by the Turks and Engliſh, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith.

1799 The Ruſſians and Auſtrians, under Suwarrow, drive the French out of their conqueſts in Italy.

Landing of the Britiſh at Helder Point in Holland. Their attempt to reſcue Holland proved ineffectual, as they were obliged to re-embark, after many hardſhips.

Bonaparte ſecretly left his army in Egypt, and returning to Paris, overturned the repreſentative ſyſtem of government, and aſſumed the Supreme Power under the name of Conſul.

Death of General Waſhington in America, aged 68.

1800 The Turks defeated by the French general Kleber, at Holiopolis.

Bonaparte marched over Mount St. Bernard into

Italy, defeated the Auſtrians at Marengo, and re-eſtabliſhed the Ciſalpine Republic.

The Auſtrians defeated by Moreau at Hohenlinden.

Peace between Auſtria and France.

1801 The Union of Great Britain and Ireland being agreed to, the Imperial United Parliament met for the firſt time.

Convention between the Northern Powers for an armed neutrality.

Great Britain laid an embargo on all their veſſels; took the Daniſh and Swediſh iſles in the Weſt Indies. Sent a ſquadron under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelſon, to Copenhagen, where a bloody battle was fought, and an armiſtice agreed on.

Death of Paul, Emperor of Ruſſia; Alexander his ſon ſucceeding, the Northern Confederacy was diſſolved.

Mr. Pitt reſigned, and Mr. Henry Addington was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1801 General Sir Ralph Abercrombie defeated the French in Egypt, but died of his wounds.

Sir James Saumarez defeated the rear of the French and Spaniſh fleets.

Preliminaries of Peace ſigned between France and Britain.

1802 Definitive Treaty ſigned at Amiens, March 27, by Marquis Cornwallis and Joſeph Bonaparte.

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